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Dr. Young can be consulted on any of the diseases described in his publications, at his office, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.
july 3 21-1y

NOTICE.

HAVING RESUMED THE TIMBER INSPECTING BUSINESS, I would be glad to work for all my old friends. I will continue to sell, free of commissions for all who may favor me with their patronage. Persons sending me their PRODUCE will receive prompt personal attention.
W. M. MONROE.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 4th, 1868.
sept 8 w3m

STATE NEWS.

DEATH OF HON. DAVID OUTLAW.—We regret to learn that Hon. David Outlaw departed this life, at his residence in Windsor, on last Thursday. Col. Outlaw was a man of mark, had filled many distinguished positions, and was universally esteemed. We hope that some one will do justice to his memory through our columns.

Raleigh *Sentinel*, 29th.

UNIVERSITY.—Last Wednesday night, Rev. Wayman, a Bishop of the African Methodist Church, preached in the Chapel of the University of North Carolina. This was the first public use of the University buildings by its present Trustees. The next may be a meeting of the Union League in the halls of the Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies.

MURDER AND THEFT.—Last night, about nine o'clock, Mr. John West, overseer for J. L. Rhem, Esq., having reason to suspect that some persons were stealing cotton from the plantation of that gentleman took a negro man, named David Manly, with him and started towards the field.

He had not gone far when he met a party of negroes engaged in stealing cotton.—Ordering them to halt, his only answer was a musket shot, which resulted almost in instantaneously in his death. The murderers then aimed at Manly, but the gun missed fire, when they ran to the water and made off in a boat, which they had brought for the purpose of loading with cotton.

Mr. West is known as a quiet, inoffending man, and no motive but that of escaping detection could have prompted the villains to do the murderous deed. A coroner's inquest will be held over his body this morning.

Steps should be taken at once for the arrest and trial of the murderers.

Newbern *Jour. of Com.*

SOWING WHEAT.—The farmers of this State are sowing wheat. We hope a large sowing will be generally effected. The difficulty of paying for labor renders it absolutely necessary that our farmers shall put in large crops of wheat and oats, and give more attention to the growing of clover and grasses.—Ral. *Sentinel.*

LARGE ROBBERY—THE PERPETRATOR UNKNOWN.—On Saturday night, at an early hour as is supposed, some person unknown entered the ware house of Messrs. Patterson Bros., on Union Point. The entrance was effected by boring a hole about twelve inches square through the weatherboarding near the front entrance, on the water face. The large wooden bar was then taken down, the door opened and six barrels of flour, one barrel of vinegar and one bag of coffee taken away. Whether anything else was stolen is not known, as the ware house is well filled, and articles cannot easily be missed. The thieves were undisturbed in their operations, owing to the house being in a very quiet portion of the city, removed from any place of business or residence, and with no watchman near to prevent them. It is supposed that the parties came to the wharf in a boat, and filled it to its utmost capacity. To add probability to this supposition, the watchman at the saw mill of Sam'l Radcliffe, Esq., saw a canoe coming from the neighborhood of Pattersons' wharf, skirt the shore for a short distance, and then cross the river in the direction of Duck Creek, between 9 and 11 o'clock. He was unable to distinguish the parties, but saw that the boat contained several persons and appeared deeply laden. From the fact that it moved slowly and stealthily along, this boat is supposed to have contained the robbers and their plunder.

It would seem to be the favorite practice of thieves in this vicinity to enter houses marked out by them for Butlerizing, by means of an auger, as we have not heard of a single instance of house breaking lately in which this implement has not played a prominent part.

Newbern *Journal of Commerce.*

REV. DR. R. S. MASON.—A writer in the New York Herald gives "pen and ink sketches" of the leading members, clerical and lay, of the Triennial Convention of the P. E. Church of the United States, which has just adjourned in that city.—After speaking of Dr. Milo Hahn, of Maryland, as the most learned divine in the House of Deputies, it refers, in the following just and complimentary terms, to the Rev. R. S. Mason, D. D., Rector of Christ Church, in Raleigh:

"Next to him, in learning and acquirements, may be ranked Rev. Dr. Richard S. Mason, of North Carolina. Greek and Latin he has complete control of, and as Chairman of the Committee on the Book of Common Prayer, he, in his suggestions for changes, riddled the venerable standard edition, on account of its bad grammar and bad translations. Being a master of Church History, he always rises to correct any erroneous assertions by other members, and from the remotest antiquity to the present day occurrences, as well as dates, are always at his command. He looks thoroughly the book-worm, and were it not for his white cravat in the streets of Hildelberg or Jena or Leipsic, he would by all be taken for a learned professor of the University."

IMMIGRATION.—Mr. Trueb, who has for some time past been operating for Messrs. Thomas H. and William F. Atkinson, of Johnson county, in procuring emigrants for those gentlemen, is in our city. We learn there is no difficulty in procuring any number of industrious and worthy laborers, if our farmers will but make an effort. We were shown a letter from Mr. Thomas H. Atkinson, speaking in the highest terms of the ones he now has. He says he intends to cover his land with them. We learn from Mr. Trueb that he has already 200 more selected for Mr. Atkinson and Mr. W. T. Dortch, and he intends going over for them within a few weeks. In order to give all interested an opportunity of knowing on what condition these men can be obtained, Mr. Trueb proposes to meet as many farmers, as desires to do so, to-day, at eleven o'clock, at Mr. W. H. Oliver's office, where he will give all necessary information in regard to it.

There are two plans proposed. One is to bring the men here, farmers agreeing to pay them a certain amount per month; another is to sell them alternate sections of land, giving them one, two or three years to pay for it. We cannot too strongly urge upon our farmers and land owners to meet this proposition in the proper spirit. Let every farmer, who wants reliable labor, now come forward and make a proposition either to employ so many at a stipulated price, or else agree to sell them, at a fair price, alternate sections of land in 40 or 50 acre tracts.

Mr. Trueb can bring over two thousand as easily as two hundred, and as he has to go for the two hundred alluded to above, such another opportunity of getting them may not again offer.

Newbern *Jour. of Com.*

COMING IN.—Cotton is now coming in quite freely, some of it being bought here, but the most of it being shipped to Petersburg, Norfolk and other markets. The market, both north and south, has for three weeks been fluctuating from 22 to 23½ cts. net, with a fractional downward tendency, and it is impossible to tell at what it will settle. We would advice the farmers to take advantage, in part, of the present figures.—Weldon *News.*

FREIGHT.—The quantity of freight passing this point is daily on the increase, and the various roads are busy in the transportation thereof.—Weldon *News.*

TRAVEL over the various roads running into this place is now quite heavy—a considerable improvement upon a short while since.—Weldon *News.*

THE TROOPS stationed at this place have been behaving commendably well, the white officers holding them well in command.—Weldon *News.*

ORDER BY GEN. MILES.—We received last night, (too late for insertion, this morning,) an Order by Gen. miles, invoking quiet and peace in the ensuing election, and congratulating the people that the "record of North Carolina is yet unmarred by acts of lawlessness,"—a rebuke to the mendacity of the Radical press, North and South. The spirit of the Order is commendable, and we hope will have the effect desired. It shall appear on Monday.—Raleigh *Sentinel* 31st.

ORANGE.—We are greatly gratified to announce that there will be no division among the Conservatives of this county in regard to the State Senatorship. On Saturday last, in accordance with agreement, a county meeting was held in Hillsboro', at which a correspondence between Maj. Jno. W. Graham and Col. J. C. Webb was read, after which Maj. Graham was unanimously nominated.

Raleigh *Sentinel*, 31st.

WILLIAMSTON AND TARBORO' RAILROAD.—A meeting of the stockholders of this Road was held at Robesonville on Tuesday last, in which a large majority of the stock was represented.

After considerable discussion in regard to the merits of the different routes proposed, it was decided by a vote of 84 to 81½ to locate the terminus of the road at Tar Landing, in Tarborough, connecting thence by a road through Town with the present Depot of the Branch Road.

The advocates of this terminus contend that by this arrangement a large proportion of the River and Lower Country freight will be secured to the W. & T. R. R., which would otherwise be lost or seek different means of outlet.

Resolutions were passed directing the President and Chief Engineer to enter into contracts for the whole route and push the work to completion as rapidly as possible.

The estimates of the proposed route, as reported by the Chief Engineer, including the bridge over the Tar river and complete rolling stock for the road, amounted to $319,000 in currency. This also embraces the road contemplated from the Tar Landing to the Depot of the Branch Road.

The stock of Norfolk, represented by W. T. Crawford, Esq., of Martin, was cast in favor of the selected terminus.

We presume, now that this matter has been definitely settled, that in a short time evidences of active work will be seen along the whole line of road.

Tarborough *Southerner.*

RADICALISM.—Here are some of the fruits of Radical rule in North Carolina: In Fayetteville, a two story brick store, which rented, since the war for $875 per annum, was sold under the hammer for $1,050. A dwelling, which sold in other days for $3,000, sold under Radical rule for $785 50. A vacant lot which *rented* under former rule for $10 per acre, *sold* under Radical rule for $20 per acre, and would have gone lower, but was desired by other parties whose lands it joined.

COL. DOCKERY.—At Owensville, Sampson county, the other day, O. H. *Duckery* proposed to pay any man $5 to prove that the Reconstruction Acts were outside of the Constitution. He was asked if the statement of leading Radicals would be proof, and he said it would, and repeated his offer. A gentleman quoted from Thad. Stevens, where that notorious leader proclaimed the whole reconstruction policy outside of the Constitution, and demanded his $5. *Duck*-ery looked *slickery*, as usual, and said: "Oh, I only meant Confederate money." The Fayetteville *Eagle* says it now understands the oath that Oliver made recently, as bondsman for a carpet-bag official in Cumberland, that he was worth $10,000. It supposes he only meant "*Confed.*"

A Villainous Bargain—Brownlow a Partner in the Profits of His Own Proclamation.

During the late term of the Circuit Court at Smithville, DeKalb county, Judge McLain presiding, a murder case was trted, in which Judge Mason M. Brien, of this city was engaged. In the course of his argument, Judge Brien made the startling declaration that "there is a regular partnership existing between Wm. G. Brownlow and Col. Blackburn, on the following terms: That the said Col. Blackburn shall arrest and convey to Nashville all men in that section of the State who are accused of horse stealing, murder, and other crimes, and that when they have arrived in Nashville, and before they are tried, Brownlow shall offer a reward for their arrest. Brownlow and Blackburn divide the money between them, sharing equally in the profits arising from Brownlow's recent proclamation."

Judge Brien elicited this statement from the evidence of Col. Blackburn. He denounced the partnership as a "species of infamy heretofore unknown," and further stated that he "expected to be assassinated for exposing the parties, and that the speech he was then making was the last he ever expected to be permitted to make at the bar."—Nashville *Banner, Oct.* 18.

The Hartsville Vidette says of this villainous conspiracy:

The case in all of its horrible details was brought to light in open court at Smithville, before the Hon. Judge McLain, and from his well known zeal in punishing illegal acts, it is fair to presume that the name of Wm. G. Brownlow will soon figure in the list of indictments by the DeKalb county grand jury, and that he will learn that such exemplifications of "loyalty" will not be allowed in the Mountain Circuit, and especially in the chivalrous county of DeKalb.

Horrible Murder.

The Alexandria Commercial Advertiser of Friday says: "One of the most butcherly murders we have had to record for a long time took place on Thursday night about a quarter of a mile from Mount Jackson, on the Manassas Gap railroad. John Conner, an employe of the railroad company, was found at the place mentioned with his head beat in, his brains knocked out, a dirk stab opposite the heart, and a portion of his person horribly mutilated.—This atrocious deed has caused the greatest excitement and horror in the community where it was perpetrated; and popular rumor connects it with a report which was current some two years ago that the deceased had seduced and debauched a young woman of that neighborhood. Vengeance for that deed is the only motive for the murder which receives popular credence."

The Military and the Judiciary in Texas.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The President today received from Richmond, Texas, the following dispatch:

"*To the President:*

"The following order was received here by telegraph:

'*To Judge McFarland, Richmond, Texas:*

'For reasons made known by the Governor and State's Attorney, you will continue until next term the cases involving the question of heirship to the estate of J. C. Clark, deceased.

'J. J. REYNOLDS,
'Brevet Major General.'

"We regard this order as a great military usurpation. It is addressed to a Judge of a civil court, directing him how he shall decide the question of continuance. Both parties are present and represented by counsel—the case ready for trial. Shall the commanders of the district control the judiciary? We ask you to revoke the order.—Answer.

"R. C. TRIGG,
"JOHN T. HARCOURT,
"Plaintiff's Counsel."

The President, under the reconstruction laws, has no authority over the military commanders so far as their control of the States under military rule is concerned.—Of course he cannot revoke the order of Gen. Reynolds, as requested by the attorneys signing the foregoing dispatch. This order of Reynolds' is of a piece with his recent edict forbidding an election in Texas for President and Vice President. He has evidently a full appreciation of the unlimited powers vested in him as district commander by the Radical laws. He is law unto himself. "*L'etat c'est moi.*" "I am the State." "*Le Roi le veut.*" "The King wills it."

Aerated Bread.

In Baltimore, a bakery has been started to furnish aerated bread, or, in other words, light and wholesome bread made without yeast. In Philadelphia this bread has in a great measure taken the place of ordinary bakers' bread, and several extensive establishments are engaged in its manufacture. We have partaken of the article manufactured in Baltimore, and find it very superior. It is claimed for it that it will not sour, and that a loaf of it contains ten per cent. more of nutrition than ordinary bakers' bread.

Baltimore *American.*

A Fat Baby.

A fat baby arrived here on the commutation train this morning, which attracted the attention of all at the depot. The child is accompanied by its parents, and weighs from one hundred and seventy to two hundred pounds. It is a boy, aged five years, and is about three feet in height, and fully two feet in diameter, with a small head and child-like face, and walks with some difficulty—his legs, although very large, having apparently too much to carry.—Washington *Star.*

The Corruption Purse Drained.

The New York Sun (Radical) has the following editorial confession:

It begins to look as if the Democrats would carry New Jersey. The Jersey Republicans in their alarm have been to the National Committee for money. They have told them *that their purse has been drained to save the three great central States*, and that they must go home and bleed their millionaire candidate for Governor.

A mind that haz more imaginashun than sense iz like a goose—fust rate tew fli down hill.

I don't think the world haz enny civilizashun tew spare, but I think she has more than she kan manage well.

Poetri, to be excellent, wants tew be like natur, but about 4 times az big.

I have wated pashuntly for more than twenty-five years for the millenium to commence—and jist look at butter fifty cents a pound.—*Josh Billings.*

Gen. Fairchild, of Wisconsin, died Saturday from wounds received at the battle of Shiloh.

GOV. SEYMOUR.

GRAND OVATION.

Arrival and Welcome at Indianapolis.

AN IMMENSE DEMONSTRATION.

Thousands of Democrats in Procession.

His Speech at the Rink, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the New York World.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Oct. 26.—Governor Seymour, who was last evening the guest of Perry H. Smith, of Chicago, left there this morning for Indianapolis in one of Pullman's elegant parlor coaches, which had been very kindly tendered to Governor Church by Mr. Pullman, for the use of the party. The company consisted of Gov. Seymour, Hon. Thos. Hendricks and wife, Hon. Wm. E. Niblack, Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees and wife, Hon. J. E. McDonald and wife, Hon. John M. Lord and wife, all of Indiana, and Hon. Sandford E. Church, Hon. Augustus Schell, Hon. Francis Kernan, Israel Nusbaum, and The World's correspondent.

AT MICHIGAN CITY

a very large crowd awaited Gov. Seymour's arrival, and greeted the appearance of the train with cheering. Governor Seymour was introduced by Hon. J. E. McDonald, and said:

"It gives me pleasure to meet the citizens of Indiana. (Cheers). In traveling through the Great West more than ever I am impressed with the magnitude of our country. More than ever I am made to feel how great and grave are the duties we are now performing, if we would serve our country right. We may differ in our political views, but let us all take care that we try at this time earnestly and honestly to advance the interests of our common land. (Cheers, and cries of "Good.") I cannot now discuss the questions which break us into parties. I can do no more than express the fervent wish that, when the American people shall have come to a calm conclusion as to what they believe is the right, that decision may be for the good of the men of all parties and all sections of our country. (Cheers, and voices "That is good." "Those are good sentiments.")

Three rousing cheers were given for Gov. Seymour. Hon. Francis Kernan was then introduced, and spoke briefly and eloquently. A special train was taken from this point.

AT WANATAH

an enthusiastic crowd had come together at a few minutes' notice, cheering the approaching train. Governor Seymour said:

"My friends—I am glad to see you are stout-hearted and true to the cause.—[Cheers.] It gives me pleasures to find that here, as in our own State, the laboring men of all nationalities, from Germany, from Ireland, and from our own land, have made up their minds that they bear more than their share of the burdens of our government and receive less than their share of its benefits, and that they desire to see our land restored to its former rank as the freest and most untaxed land on the face of the earth. [Cheers.] I trust we will bring it back to that again, so that taxes may be lifted off, so that labor may have its due rewards, and so that a prosperous country may invite the inhabitants of all nations to enjoy freely and equally the great benefits of these broad plains and fertile lands." [Great cheering.]

Governor Seymour also briefly returned tanks for enthusiastic receptions at other places on the route; and, as the train neared Indianapolis, delegations got on at various stations, comprising many of the most prominent Democrats of the State, until the car was quite full. Senator Hendricks was obliged to leave the train before reaching Lafayette, in order to meet an engagement.

AT LAFAYETTE

a very handsome reception had been prepared for Gov. Seymour. Amid the cheers of a vast throng the party were driven to the public square, where a stand, decorated with American flags, had been erected, and around which several thousand people had assembled. Gov. Seymour spoke for nearly half an hour, using a somewhat similar line of argument to that of the speech here this evening, which was telegraphed to you, to an attentive audience. He was enthusiastically cheered.—The speech of introduction was made by Col. John S. Williams. When the party returned to the train, Hon. Mr. Voorhees addressed the assemblage, and was loudly cheered. The "White Boys in Blue," who had marched with the procession, received Gov. Seymour's especial thanks.

Gov. Seymour was called out at Lebanon, Thorntown, Whitestown and Sionsville, and briefly and gracefully returned thanks. He was received at all these places with enthusiastic demonstrations and acclamations.

Indianapolis was alive with the booming of cannon and the music of bands as the special train came into the city. The party were driven in carriages, decorated with flags, to the Palmer House, an immense crowd following and cheering. The hotel and many houses along the way displayed flags from the windows.

G. W.

THE GRAND DEMONSTRATION.

[Special Dispatch to the World.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., October 26.—The meeting this evening was the most magnificent demonstration ever witnessed in Indianapolis. The gathering at the skating rink, which holds 8,000 or 10,000 persons, and which was crowded to its fullest capacity, was but a single episode of it. It is useless to speak of numbers, for the reason that every portion of the city had its outpouring and took its part in the splendid ovation to the candidate of the Democracy. A solid procession of clubs, including "White Boys in Blue," and stretching for several miles, moved through the principal streets, and cheering Governor Seymour and party, who were in carriages, illuminated their path by their torches, Chinese lanterns, transparencies, and fireworks and made the vicinity ring with their enthusiastic shouts. Thousands stood on the side-walks, cheering as they passed. The city was wild from its centre to its borders. Rockets and Roman candles shot into the air from all points of the compass. Fine buildings and privates residences on every hand were brilliantly illuminated with candles in all the windows, or Chinese lanterns hung from them. Immense bonfires burned on half-a-dozen squares, and colored lights, red, white and blue, blazed and smoked from side-walks, from balconies, and from the tops of buildings. Ladies sat upon stoops or at the bright windows, waving handkerchiefs as the procession passed. The Radicals last Saturday night attempted to get up a jubilee over the swindle which they call a victory, and it proved a miserable fizzle. "Where's your Saturday night?" shouted the "White Boys" in derision, as they marched. If Indiana don't go for Seymour there is something queer about it.

In the rink a dense crowd was assembled while all this was going on outside. The front seats were reserved for the ladies. A lady in the gallery sang the "Star Spangled Banner" very excellently, and the audience joined in the chorus. When Governor Seymour entered the enthusiasm was tremendous. Hon. J. E. McDonald announced that as the rink was insufficient to hold but a small proportion of the people who desired to see Governor Seymour, he would speak here more briefly than he intended, and then the meeting would adjourn to Court House square. Governor Seymour spoke with magnetic eloquence, and he was listened to with wrapped attention and admiration. At the conclusion half a dozen boquets were thrown to the stage by ladies. The meeting then adjourned. Mr. McDonald proclaimed that there was no roof, except that built by the Almighty, large enough to cover the immense throng of Democrats assembled.—Governor Seymour, escaping from a rush of people who desired to shake hands with him, left for the State House. His speech at the rink was as follows:

SPEECH OF GOVERNOR SEYMOUR.

MY FELLOW-CITIZENS: I left my State in no self-seeking spirit, but with a disposition to discuss before the people of the country the great issues of this campaign. I left my home, I trust, a patriotic man, filled with the love of my country and animated by a wish to serve this people. But my patriotism has been quickened, and my love of country has grown upon me, as in the course of my journey its magificence and its vast extent has burst upon my mind. When I have met elsewhere, as I meet now, vast concourses of people, more than ever I have felt the magnitude and sacredness of the duty which should be performed by all men who hold or who seek official positions. When I this day was borne across your proud prairies—when I saw the magnificence of your natural advantages—when I felt how much Almighty God had done for the people in our great territory, its rich soil, its magnificent lakes, its wonderful rivers, I felt that human passions or human infirmities should not in any degree impair the blessings which we as a people should enjoy. I could not but go back in thought to the better days of the Republic, to the spirit which animated our fathers when they founded our institutions, and could not but mourn over the party passions that today are to such a degree arraying one portion of the American people against the other, and producing those animosities, those wicked charges, those unkind aspersions, and those cruel imputations which in our party warfare we are wont to indulge in with regard to each other. May the spirit which animated our soldiers when they went forth to battle for the Union, and the spirit which animated them as they lay bleeding upon the battle-field, looked up and loved the nation's flag as they were suffering and dying, animate us now, as we are now entering upon duties as sacred as those in which they were engaged. (Applause.) I stand before you to-night desiring to say a word that is calculated to do good to our country. I have studied its affairs, and I have no words, or sentiments, or arguments to advance to-night that were not words and sentiments put forth by me before I became a candidate for public office. I should distrust myself if these convictions had been formed under the influence of any personal or selfish interest. For years I have felt that the policy of those now in power has endangered the safety of the Republic, the interests of the people, and the happiness of us all. To my mind it is a policy of inequality, and whatever is unequal is generally unjust. I will show to-night—not here, for I am told that I must speak to a larger concourse than this—to the thousands who are shut out from coming into this building on account of the immense number that crowd here, I am told, that the committe have made arrangements that my main argument shall be uttered in another place, and there I shall show that we who are stigmatized as unfair men are seeking nothing but what is right, nothing but what is equal; nothing but what is just.—But before I leave these assembled thousands that I meet for the first time, and in all human probabilities for the last time, I wish to utter a few words that I trust, if they do not carry conviction to the minds of those who differ from me, will at least lead them to look upon me in a kinder light than before. (Applause.) When I look upon this vast assemblage, when I see before me the intelligence, the power and the beauty of this community, I want you to pardon the selfishness, if selfishness it may be called. I do want you to look upon me as a man who loves his country, and a man that would sacrifice his all for its welfare. (Applause.) My Republican friends you may be mistaken in your estimate of us. We may be wrong in argument and views, but we are not untrue to our country. If the vast organization known as the Democratic party was not loyal and did not love our country, what would become of this glorious Union?—On the other hand I am ready to say that if I did not feel the great Republican party was made of truly honest men, acting upon their convictions, harsh as they may have been towards me, if I did not feel that they sought the good of their country, I too should despair of this republic. (Cheers.) Then let us lay aside passion and prejudice; let us be impressed with the sacred duties we are now to assume; let us discharge the duties of American citizens in this canvass in earnest; desire to serve our country, uphold the Constitution and save the Union, for which we have sacrified so much. Cannot we set aside our passions for patriotism when so many have sacrificed their lives from patriotic motives? Cannot we forget party animosities ourselves, and in the period which still remains before the election, calmly review the situation and see whether we are or are not on the safe road, and see if the dangers standing before you as a man who made charges that he is not able to prove? I repeat that I seek to utter such words as may perchance disarm the animosity of our political conflict, and my desire to be thought well of by this vast audience prompts me again to say that however mistaken in my views, I am earnest in my conviction. (The President of the meeting here held a whispered conversation with the speaker.) I am told that I am allowed a little time to speak with regard to the great issues of the day. I said that I complained of the inequality of the party in power, which, in my judgment, was working out a great injustice in this country.—Let me take up but one of the aspects of this question. When our Government was formed, we made it a representative Government. We said to the people through those they chose to speak for them, that they should have their fair share of political

[The remainder of Governor Seymour's speech had not been received at the time of going to press.]

MASS MEETING AT PITTSBURG.

SPEECH OF GOVERNOR SEYMOUR.

PITTSBURG, October 28.

An immense meeting was held here tonight. Hon. Edgar Cowan presiding.—Governor Seymour was received with great enthusiasm, and spoke as follows:

I wish I had the voice to speak to you to-night, for there is much I wish to say. I intended to address myself on this occasion to the business men and the laboring men of the city. I think there are some evils in the conduct of our Government which concerns them. I think the prosperity of your great city is retarded by maladministration of public affairs.—[Cheers.] Let me say one word to those laboring men within the sound of my voice. [A voice, "They all want to see you."] What is the meaning of this taxation which rests on you. If there was no such thing as taxation, direct or indirect, six hours of toil would give to a man as good support as he now obtains from ten hours' toil. I believe it would give him a better support. Remember that you pay the Government more in the price which you give for every article which you buy than you hand directly to the tax-gatherer. Remember that before you give your family their food, and before you give them their clothing, you are heavily taxed in the price you pay for these articles. Do not forget this in considering the effects of heavy taxation upon you. Now, suppose the mechanics of Pittsburg paid no taxation. Suppose they bought all things at first cost, relieved from any kind of taxation on the part of your Government. When you had worked six hours you could throw down your sledge-hammer and your saw, and say, now we can go home; or, if we wish to prolong our toil, we will lay up the accumulation of what we earn for a future day. But when you are ready to go, a man comes up and lays his hand on your shoulder and says: "Stop; you are bound to support your Government." That is true; you ought to go back then, and work, I think, one hour, and no more than one hour, to pay your share of taxation. You then prepare to leave the work, "sharp" again. You are called back and told that you ought to pay your share of public debt. That is true; you ought to do so, and so you go back and work cheerfully for two hours beyond the time it is necessary to work to support yourselves, for these objects. You then say, having toiled for eight hours: "I will go home to my family; I will improve my mind; I will pass my time as my interest and as my pleasure dictates;" but the official again says, you must work two hours a day more, because under this Government there are sixty thousand officials to be supported. The records show you that this is true. You must work two hours more because those who control affairs at Washington had seen fit to give the south, not the ancient government, but a government of armies, which you must support. You mechanics of Pittsburg must continue your hours of toil to carry out a policy which is unconstitutional and unjust. (Cheers.)—Remember, men who hear me, that the injustice of this policy does not fall alone upon the poor and impoverished south.—It falls on you—study it out; it may come in subtle forms, but I tell you it is the unwise, unjust and unreasonable taxation, which is the result of the policy of our rulers, that lengthens out your hours of toil. You remember the time was when you did not know what Government officers were, unless, perhaps, it was a postmaster. Now they surround you wherever you go; they find you out in every corner of the land. The structure of our government has been changed by the oppressive system of taxation, growing out of the wanton waste of the public money, and springing from the disregard of constitutional obligations. You want your employer to prosper; you want the manufacture of iron and glass to be carried on with such success that there may be demand and competition for labor. I appeal to the employers, if there are any here to-night, although they may differ with me in political opinions, what is it that disturbs you in your business pursuits? You want certainty of legislation. Has there been certainty of legislation with regard to tariff? Has there been certainty of legislation with regard to currency? Have you the markets which you once had? Does not every intelligent manufacturer of this thriving city know that for the last two or three years he has been constantly perplexed in his business affairs, and in his calculations as to what he should do in the future, by the uncertainty of the action of the party in power? I never met a manufacturer, whatever his political views might be, who was satisfied with the conduct of the men in power.

What are you called upon to do in this election? If you vote the Republican ticket you say that their policy has been right. You encourage them to go on.—They will point to the result of that election as proof that the public will is with them. How is it with your laboring men? How is it with your employers and enterprising manufacturers of this city? If you see fit to elect the Republican ticket you say that that policy has been right. I appeal to you in your own interests whether you can afford to say that this country has been wisely and well governed during the past four years. (Cries of "No, no.") Now, the evil in this country is that its burdens are not put on equality. Another evil in this election is that the public mind has been turned away from the great questions which should concern it. When we wish to talk with our Republican friends about our own business interests of the North, they refuse to listen to us, and attempt to direct the attention of the people to what they allege to be disorder and violence at the South. Read a Republican paper. Its columns are filled with the charge that life is unsafe at the South.—Why is this? When they put forth the resolutions of their Convention, they congratulated you that reconstruction was a success. I will tell you. When you go to the city of New York, on just such an evening as this, with the moon shining brightly in the heavens, and walk down Broadway, its principal street, you will sometimes find a man there with a telescope, who proposes to give you a view through it of that distant orb. When you look at it, when you see it swinging through space, when you mark the wonders of its surface, your thoughts are lifted up from this world, and you are engaged in lofty contemplation. You will generally find afterwards that your pocket has been picked. [Laughter.] These men know when they want to do wrong that they must occupy your minds with some distant subject, so that you will be attracted from the care of what is on your person. I do not stand here to compare our Republican friends with criminals. I admit that they have equal earnestness and as large a share of virtue and intelligence and of patriotism as we have, but I complain that they have forced it this time to turn away public attention from home interests, in order to prevent the American people from sitting in calm judgment upon their conduct of the affairs of Government, and of those questions which peculiarly concern the North. There are twenty millions of people in our section of the country. Do we not owe it to ourselves to give some attention to its interests? Is there not something owing to you who stand before me—to this great crowd, in the vigor of manhood, toiling to uphold the prosperity of the country? Why should not your interests be considered as well as matters which affect the Southern States of the Confederacy? Now, what is it that hinders your progress? In the first place, you, of the city of Pittsburg, have to pay too much interest for all the money you borrow. The manufacturer says he wants more tariff, because interest is higher here than it is abroad, and we must overcome that difficulty. That has always been looked upon as a strong argument, but what has been the result of Republican rule? We used to pay six or seven per cent. interest, but I think you will find that you pay eight or nine per cent. to-day in Pittsburg. [A voice—"Yes; and ten!"] It is because your Government is a borrower; it is because the credit of your Government is tainted in the markets of the world, that the people of the United States have to pay more than ten per cent. interest on the money which they borrow; that has carried the rates up for every business man all over the country. But this difficulty is greatly increased by the action of the government. When the rate of interest increases the cost of manufacturing increases. When taxation is heavy it costs the laborer more to live, and it costs more to carry on a prosperous business. In this way your high tariff is neutralized. Another difficulty under which you labor is that you have lost your rightful markets which the Almighty gave you when he ordered the Ohio to flow into the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico. It was intended that from this point down that mighty stream there should be intercourse among the people.—In the course of a long journey I have seen, as I have never seen before, the greatness, the fertility, the magnificence of this land of ours. I have seen where our great inland lakes stretch out their blue expanse of waters. I have followed the course of our magnificent system of rivers. I have traversed those plains of the West, so wonderful in their fertility, and now I am brought here to-day to find a land that teems with riches in the bowels of its hills, and that grows great and prosperous by the skill and enterprise of its citizens. My whole heart swells with pride in the contemplation of these things, and I could not allow myself, unless I was less than a man, to stand before audiences like this except as one who wished to serve you and serve his fellow-citizens. (Great applause.)—Why may we not have peace in this land? Why may we not have the government of our fathers? Why may we not live together as brothers, and aid each other in the distresses and difficulties growing out of the late war? Why can we not, in the spirit of those who went to fight our battles, try to heal the wounds of the body politic? How was it with you who served your country on the battle field? Do you remember the scenes of bloody strife?—Do you remember how your spirits fired up with the desire to maintain the cause of the Union, and how, while the fight went on, you struck down those who stood in your pathway; but when the conflict ended, and the smoke of the battle rolled away, and you traversed the field of blood and suffering, did you see in that writhing form before you other than a fellow-man who had friends who loved him at home, and who, though he wore a different uniform from yours, you were willing to rush to and nurse as a brother? Why is it that statesmen cannot learn a lesson of magnanimity from those who fought the battles of our country?

Gov. Seymour closed by an eloquent appeal to all to act uninfluenced, except by their convictions, in the coming election.

The New Atlantic Cable.

The London papers report that the manufacture of the new Atlantic telegraph, which is to be submerged between Brest and New York, is making satisfactory progress. It is to be laid from the Great Eastern, which arrived at Sheerness, whence she will proceed with the cable probably in the end of next June. After leaving the Medway she will go to Brest to finish coaling, and will thence start on the telegraphic expedition.

MARRIED.

At St. John's Church, Fayetteville, on the 22d inst., by the Rev. J. C. Huske, Mr. CHARLES HAIGH, to Miss ALICE M. SWANN, all of that town.

In Johnston county, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. John W. Brooks, Capt. JAMES A. ORRILL, of Fayetteville, to Miss L. C. VINSON.

DIED.

In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday, 27th instant, MARIA DOROTHEA ELIZABETH RUNGE, wife of Henry Meyer, aged 48 years, 11 months and 11 days.

In this city, at 10 o'clock Saturday night, 31st ult., after a lingering illness, Mr. ASA J. MURRAY, aged 39 years, 10 months and 15 days.

In Raleigh, on the 29th ult., at the residence of Hon. Jonathan Worth, MARY WORTH, only child of William H. and Adelaide W. Bagley, aged 1 year, 6 months and 27 days.

NICHOLAS NICHOLS NIXON.

Departed this life, on the evening of Thursday, October 29, 1868, at his residence in this city, NICHOLAS NICHOLS NIXON, in the 69th year of his age.

It is seldom that any community is called to mourn the loss of a more estimable citizen. Mr Nixon was a man of enlarged views and public spirit; of stern integrity; of an unbounded energy; of great benevolence, and of warm and tender heart. He was a humane master; a faithful husband; a tender father and an unchanging friend.

As an evidence of the confidence of his neighbors and countrymen, he was called to fill many public offices; he served as Director upon many of the boards of public institutions and internal improvements; was for many years a Magistrate; and represented his county in both branches of the state Legislatures, and was the Senior Warden of St. John's Parish from the time of its organization until his death.

But few men of his age rallied as he did from the disastrous effects of the late war, and entered more promptly upon a course of successful labor and enterprize.

His extreme conscientiousness made it late in life before he came into the Church, which he had long reverenced, yet, when he did enter it, it was with that fulness of purpose which characterized all of his acts, and, at the last, his days were crowned with that holy peace and comfort which the Church of Christ can alone bestow. In his last days of suffering, he seemed to be purified from every unhallowed and earthly feeling, and his s

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1868.

The Result.

We have no words of reproach for any
he on account of the defeat which we have
st suffered. We trust, as we believe, that
e conduct of Democrats entrusted with
e management of the late campaign was
tuated by a devotion to principle and
r the good of the country. We, in com-
on with the entire South, hailed the
ominations of SEYMOUR and BLAIR with
thusiasm and with earnest hope. We
lieve their nominations were the result
honest deliberation and patriotism, and
e are satisfied now that no better men
uld possibly have been presented to the
ople. Compromises could have been
ade, and names presented which might
ve found an echo in the calculating
east of men speculating on the best in-
rests of the country, but which would
ve sent a chill of despondency to the
arts of patriots in every section of the
ion. When a party compromises its
inciples, success only secures the shadow
d abandons the substance. Victory
ssibly might have been obtained, but the
y shouts which proclaimed it would
ve been the death knell of the seemingly
torious party. Its principles, instead
living in the stern and indomitable in-
grity and devotion of its adherents,
uld have perished amidst the hollow and
d deceitful rejoicings of selfish men.

The record which this canvass has made
ll live as one of the proudest pages of
emocratic history. Its great statesmen
ve made an impress upon the minds of
e people which will prove of benefit to
e party and the country. To all of them
feel under obligations, and to none
re so than our own Southern leaders.
though corrupt men may pervert the
timents and speeches of HAMPTON and
NER, we thank them for their words of
er and wisdom. They may have lost
es, which needed but a semblance of an
use to change front, and went out of
ir way to pick them up, still we are
ud of their deeds in the past, and love
m better than ever that their great,
rm hearts beat responsive to the call of
ir countrymen. We can well excuse a
t of policy when it proceeds from hon-
devotion to home and to principle.

Let us regret the result of the election as
ch as we please, but it is too late now,
after the elections in October, to cast
lection upon the action of the National
nvention or their noble nominees. And
we will never vote to punish our fore-
st men for obeying the will of the peo-
in going into the late war, so we have
words of censure for their conduct in
e past canvass. We honor the men who
re our standard-bearers in the recent
mpaign, and still proclaim our devotion
the principles for which they battled.
ways Democrats, we went into the can-
s upon principles, with enthusiasm,
th hope, devoting our time and abilities
the *sanctum* and on the hustings to
hieve success. Proud of our cause, proud
our leaders, proud of our principles,
d proud of our party, we can look de-
t in the face with no misgivings and no
mplaints for the present and no despon-
ncy for the future. Grateful to the
ge minority of the Northern people who
od by us in this struggle, and to our
izens who are as far removed from the
r of Radical power as they are above its
ruptions and temptations, we close the
mpaign with the consciousness of duty
rformed and integrity preserved.
Away with useless complaints. Rather
us renew our love to the South, and do
we can to lift up her drooping head.
others turn against her, let us cling
re closely to our mother. By our de-
tion to duty and to principle, by our
norable conduct, let us protect and
ield her from the shafts of malice and
lsehood directed at her fair name.

"Next to the God above,
Land of my fathers thee I love,
And rail thy slanderers as they will,
With all thy faults, I love thee still."

STATE ELECTION NEWS.

[SPECIAL TO THE JOURNAL.]

Sixth District.

SALISBURY, N. C., Nov. 4, 1868.

Shober's majority in the counties of
wan, Cabarrus and Mecklenburg, is five
ndred and seventy.

Seymour's majority is considerable more
an Shober's.

Shober's election is considered certain.

No returns from Durham's District yet.

Catawba county—Seymour's majority is
2. Shober's majority 619. Radical gain
42.

Caldwell county—Two precincts, Con-
rvative gain of 91.

Burke county—Radical gain reported of

Alexander county—Returns not full—
ve a majority for Seymour and Shober.

redell county—Three precincts to hear
m, Seymour's majority is 487. Shober's
jority 330.

Shober is certainly elected by from 800
1,000 majority.

Johnston County.

SELMA, N. C., Nov. 4, 1868.

Democratic majority two hundred in
hnston county. (Democratic gain of five
ndred and fifty-six.)

Pitt County.

TARBORO', Nov. 4, 1868.

Pitt county—Democratic majority thir-
-nine—Democratic gain five hundred
d sixty-seven.

North Carolina.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

FRANKLIN—Franklinton, Democratic
in 20.

CHARLOTTE—Radical gain 176—large
emocratic gain in the county.

GRANVILLE COUNTY—Kittrell's, Demo-
atic gain of 70. Henderson, Democratic
in 14.

Wake county shows a Democratic gain
far as heard from. In Raleigh there is
Radical gain of 100.

HALIFAX—Small Democratic gain.

ORANGE—Hillsboro', Radical gain of 60. Durhams shows a Democratic gain.

LENOIR—Kinston gives a Republican majority of 437. Heaton, for Congress, has 436.

CARTERET—Beaufort gives a Republican majority of 171, being a Democratic gain of 72. Morehead City, Republican majority 4.

CRAVEN—Newbern and James City give a Radical marjority of 1,879.

[BY MAIL.]

RICHMOND COUNTY—Rockingham, Democrat 171; Radical 396. McKoy 168; Dockery 398. Williamson Precinct, Democrat 154; Radical 77. McKoy 153. Laurel Hill, Democrat 311; Radical 322. There is a total Democratic gain in these three precincts of *one hundred and eleven*. Well done for the home of Dockery. There was a Radical majority of 512 in this county at the last election.

ROBESON COUNTY—Alfordsville, Democratic majority 112. McPhaul's Democratic majority 48. Red Banks, Radical majority 215. Lumber Bridge, Democratic majority 88. Lumberton, Democratic majority 8—a gain of *one hundred and twelve*. Sterling Mills, Democratic majority 45. Harrelsville, Democratic majority 57. Black Swamp, Radical majority 55. Britts, Radical majority 9. Democratic majority thus far 79—with precincts to hear from. This county gave a Radical majority in the Spring of 354. The county is certainly redeemed, with a Democratic gain of more than 400.

ANSON COUNTY—There is a Democratic gain of 10 at Lilesville and a considerable reduction of the Radical majority at Smith's Precinct. No figures. Everything is quiet.

NEW HANOVER.—Wilmington, Democrat 1,197; Radical 2,301. Masonboro', Democrat 44; Radical 33—Radical gain of 8. Middle Sound, Democrat 94; Radical 346. Lower Black River, Democrat 88; Radical 117—Democratic gain of 11. Topsail Sound, Democrat 128; Radical 130.—South Washington, Democratic majority 18—Democratic gain of 36. Holly Shelter, Democrat 66; Radical 79. Long Creek, Radical majority 37. In the Spring election Topsail and Middle Sound were thrown in the same precinct, as was also the case with Holly Shelter and Rocky Point. Being unable to ascertain the division then, we cannot estimate the gains in these precincts now. There are 5 precincts yet to hear from.

COLUMBUS.—Complete returns from the county give Democrats 951; Radicals 512—a Democratic gain of 66.

WILSON.—the town of Wilson gives a Democratic majority of 250—a gain of over 200.

SAMPSON.—Clinton, Democrats 369; Radicals 84—McKoy received 389.

Duplin County.

	Dem.	Rep.
Kenansville	235	215
Albertson's	100	000
Glisson's	62	15
Halleville	160	000
Wolfscrape	110	45
Smith	94	8
Warsaw	172	138
Faison's	105	127
Rockfish	111	114
Magnolia	227	198
Cypress Creek	93	54
Island Creek	113	111
	1,582	1,025
Democratic majority	557	

THE ELECTION IN THIS CITY—THE RESULT. The arrangements for the election in this city yesterday were sufficiently ample to afford all who desired to do so an opportunity to vote. How many neglected to avail themselves of this privilege the following returns will show. The polls were closed at sundown, and by a few minutes after 8 o'clock the result in all the wards was learned. The following is the vote as officially ascertained :

FIRST WARD.

Radical	870
Democrat	261
	1,131
Radical majority	609

SECOND WARD.

Radical	644
Democrat	403
	1,047
Radical majority	241

THIRD WARD.

Radical	429
Democrat	279
	708
Radical majority	150

FOURTH WARD.

Radical	358
Democrat	254
	612
Radical majority	104

RECAPITULATION.

Radical	2,301
Democrat	1,197
	3,498
Radical majority	1,104

In order to see how the vote will compare with the number registered, we republish the registration report up to the day of election :

	Whites.	Blacks.	Total.
First Ward	311	906	1,217
Second Ward	416	568	984
Third Ward	319	388	698
Fourth Ward	285	341	626
	1,322	2,203	3,525

Taking this as a basis it will be seen that there were 27 more votes registered than were cast. And when we are aware of the fact that a considerable number were registered at the polls, it is easily seen that not a full vote was polled. By the above table it is shown that there were 125 more whites registered than there were Democratic votes cast, and after allowing for a considerable number of white Radical votes, the conclusion is reasonable that some of our white people failed to vote.—The vote last Spring, for and against the Constitution, stood as follows :

	For.	Against.	Total.
First Ward	849	345	1,194
Second Ward	450	301	751
Third Ward	348	210	564
Fourth Ward	386	310	696
	2,033	1,172	3,205

Majority for Constitution 861.

It will be seen by this that the Radicals have increased their majority since then 243 votes.

We have not given the votes for Congressman and member of the General Assembly as the number does not vary more than two or three, under or above, from the Electoral ticket as indicated in the above.

Southern Home Journal.

This family paper increases every week in interest and ability. Among the newest novelties is the "Cruise of the Six Hundred," by Maj. W. W. GOLDSBOROUGH. The account he gives of the horrible sufferings and privations inflicted upon *Six Hundred Confederate Officers*, who were sent in 1864 from Fort Delaware to General Foster's Department of the South, for retaliatory purposes, is almost beyond human belief; but there are still many living witnesses to the facts. Everything we have ever read of brutality to prisoners during the war pales before this, which causes an involuntary shudder. Truly there is a Wirz who has been overlooked.

The interesting account is rendered even more interesting to the people of our city by the kindly and affectionate manner in which one whose memory is dear to every Wilmingtonian—Col. WILLIE PARSLEY—is spoken of.

The Southern Home Journal is published at Baltimore, Md., by JOHN Y. SLATER, at the low price of $3 per annum, and should receive the support of all who desire to foster Southern literature. Send for a sample copy.

A GREAT NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.—As will be observed by reference to prospectus, *Moore's Rural New-Yorker* is to be nearly doubled in size and otherwise materially improved. The RURAL is already the most popular national weekly of its class, but the proposed change must largely extend its circulation and influence.

From the Baltimore Sun.

Agricultural Theorists.

It is very common for those who think themselves eminently practical, and, by consequence, eminently wise, to speak derisively of those whom they are pleased to call theorists—men of culture and of scientific attainments perhaps, who, from want of "practical habitudes and skill," are less money-making, and therefore, as men think commonly, less successful. If mere money-making is the test of success, then are these indeed less successful than their hard-fisted, drudging neighbors who "get all they can and save all they get;" but to those who take a higher view of things, and measure a man's success in life, not by the little private service he has done himself, but by his public works and benefactions, the so-called theorist takes his stand on a level far above the "groundlings," who, as they are incapable of understanding his mission, fail equally in appreciating his services.

In our own State of Maryland there are many such, whose names must ever be held in respect as leaders in the great progress which agriculture has of late years made, of whom it is too common to hear those who have reaped the greatest benefit in dollars and cents from their teachings, speak slightingly of as unpractical, and as mere theorists.

To mention one such name, the late John S. Skinner, the first man who had the courage to establish a journal in the United States exclusively devoted to agriculture—a man whose talents, energy, skill in gathering information from all sources and presenting it in an agreeable and interesting form has not been surpassed.

We designed, however, to speak now especially of one of the most able and enlightened of the friends of agricultural improvement, and one of the most remarkable of our theoretical benefactors, the late Judge Peters of Philadelphia—who, eminent as a statesman and jurist, found time, amidst his public duties, to labor for the cause he had so much at heart. We will put upon the record, too, his opinion of the class of men who then, as now, are often foremost in obstructing movements in behalf of their own calling, because they cannot see that dollars and cents are to flow from them into their own pockets. In an address before the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, in 1816, he has the following :

"During my long service in the General Assembly of this State, I zealously endeavored to procure for it (a State Society of Agriculture) the patronage and adoption of the Legislature. I was finally defeated by the sottishness of some country members (for whose peculiar interests I had been laboring), who turned, in a committee, the scale of votes against me. They insisted that the best mode of improving agriculture was to 'lay your hands on the plow-handles, and urge on your horses.'—It was in vain that I combatted this quaint and, as they thought, unanswerable dogma. If the hands of a common sailor were laid to the tiller and the vessel steered without a compass, observation, nautical knowledge or skill, her progress toward her port would be as hopeless as would be the advancement of husbandry under the direction of ignorant plowmen. Science, teaching intelligence in the art, is as requisite in agriculture as it is in navigation. To this, no doubt, must be added practical habitudes and skill."

This was not the only experience Judge Peters had with men of this class. To him is due, as there is abundant evidence in the Transactions of the Philadelphia Society, the credit of making known the value of gypsum as a fertilizer. It has been believed by some that it was introduced by German farmers, who brought a knowledge of its value from their own country. So far was this from being true that there was just the same difficulty in getting these German farmers to try it, or to adopt it after trial, that he found in dealing with them in the Legislature of the State. Another story calculated to deprive Judge Peters of the credit due to him in the matter is that told of Dr. Franklin having brought it into notice by making with it certain words, which became apparent in the effect produced by the gypsum wherever strewn. Whether any such thing was ever done by Dr. Franklin or not, it is nevertheless owing to the persistent and long-continued efforts of Judge Peters through many years, in distributing parcels for experiment and by his correspondence.

It is impossible to estimate the amount of wealth that has been the result of the use of this very cheap fertilizer. Thousands of thousands of acres of land in Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York and other States have been redeemed from poverty, and owe their present condition of productiveness to the use of this fertilizer, through its effect upon the growth of clover. Its introduction made an epoch in the progress of agricultural improvement as marked as that which resulted from the introduction of Peruvian guano, and more permanent in its effects.

How, then, shall we compare such a benefactor as Judge Peters with the men who would call him a theorist, and who affect to be superior to those read books and journals, and think there is something else than hard digging necessary to the best success. In agriculture, as in all business, the informed and thinking mind must guide the willing and practiced hand.

The Grecian bend has now added to its attractions the "Roman wiggle."

Opal rings are now superseding diamond engagement rings.

The Episcopal Convention—Closing Ceremonies.

The closing ceremonies of the Episcopal Convention were performed last evening at Calvary Church, and were very impressive in their character.

The Pastoral Letter of the Presiding Bishop, after touchingly alluding to the venerable members who have departed this life during the past nine years, discusses the various points which came up before the Convention, and urges renewed exertions on the part of pastors and flocks in the great work of disseminating the gospel of Christ. On the subject of ritualism its tone is very moderate and conservative. It contains, among much other interesting matter, a decided protest against the present rage of what is termed by the press the "illegitimate drama," and says that its tendency is to create a distaste for pure, simple, domestic pleasures and innocent enjoyments, and especially for the stern duties and elevated sympathies of a holy life. The concluding portion of the paragraph on this subject is as follows: But, in our day, there is a licentiousness and grossness in theatrical and like entertainments which would have been shocking to even the least refined in the days of our fathers. We exhort you to flee these things, and above all to separate from all contact with these pollutions the young and precious souls for whom you have answered in the Holy Baptism. At the conclusion of the pastoral letter, the benediction was pronounced by the Right Rev. Bishop of Minnesota, and the assemblage dispersed.—N. Y. *Commercial*, 30*th ult.*

Iron Fortifications and Great Guns—new Experiment in Prussia.

A letter from Berlin says: "The success which attended the experiments of last summer has induced the Prussian government to employ large blocks of hard cast-metal for the purposes of fortification.—A foundry has been established with this object on the artillery experimental ground, by which arrangement it is not necessary to move its pondrous productions any very great distance, whenever it is thought advisable to give Mr. Krupp an opportunity of knocking them to pieces, or endeavoring to do so. A colossal casting, weighing ninety tons, was made there last Friday, in the presence of the Minister of War, and numerous military and naval officers, and is unquestionably by far the greatest that has ever been attempted on the Continent. What is considered still more remarkable than the size of the casting was the very short time required for the process. The metal was melted in three large furnaces in the short space of three hours, but the actual casting was completed in forty-five seconds.

"The report adds, by way of comparison, that the casting of a steam hammer weighing one hundred tons required in England forty-eight hours.

"A hydraulic crane is used for moving these large masses, and does its work so easily that a shield weighing forty tons has been moved several hundred yards and placed on the framework intended to receive it in half an hour. The plates are not fastened together by bolts or screws, but cast in such a shape as to dovetail into each other. It is intended to employ a combination of iron, earthwork and masonry in the new forts, and to adopt the improved methods in the coast defences first, as they are exposed to the heaviest fire.

"The Woolwich gun, which has been competing at Berlin with Mr. Krupp's, has shown a deep crack after the two hundred and sixty-fourth round, whereas Krupp's gun has remained unscathed after four hundred rounds, and his friends are of course jubilant. On the other hand, an English seven-inch plate, three inches of steel on four inches of iron, from the Cyclops Works, Sheffield, was too much for Krupp's ninety-six pounder, at least only the point of the shot came through. It has been stated since that only a reduced charge of powder was used on this occasion. The same projectile, however, and with a similar reduced charge, had knocked an eight-inch plate of Austrian manufacture all to pieces.—Both Krupp and Borsig have offered to establish works for rolling plates in Prussia."

October Agricultural Report.

The Department of Agriculture has issued a report of the condition of the crops in October, which says the full promise of the early summer has not been realized in the wheat harvest. The increase is scarcely more than three per cent. and that is obtained mainly from the Pacific coast.—The decrease in production is chiefly in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Texas.

The oat crop is somewhat larger than last year, but not up to the wants of the country or the expectations of the early summer. Of cotton, the returns indicate a small crop, possibly fifteen or twenty per cent. less than last year, but a complete estimate cannot be made until the crop is gathered. Returns from Louisiana indicate an increase of twenty-two per cent. over last year in sugar cane.

The amount of old wheat on hand is somewhat less than usual throughout the country, with the exception of the cotton States, which have a higher average than last year. This remark will not apply to Texas, where the granaries are uniformly empty. The quantity left over in Wisconsin is relatively somewhat lower than in the neighboring States.

The stock of beeves in preparation for market is larger than last year, west and south of New Jersey, except in Indiana and Illinois, which States constitute an important beef producing section. The deficiency in Illinois is placed at two per cent., and in Indiana at five per cent. The condition of fattening cattle is almost universally superior, giving promise of better and larger meat supplies than usual.

Forrest on Kilpatrick.

The following is the letter of General Forrest, branding Kilpatrick as a liar and poltroon, to which reference has been made in our telegraphic columns :

MEMPHIS, Oct. 28, 1868.

H. K. Shackleford, Esq., New Haven, Conn.:

SIR:—The false and mendacious representation of me, made by General Judson Kilpatrick, of New Haven, on the 20th inst., to which you call my attention, is not the first in which he has indulged since his appearance on the hustings in this canvass. I understand he freely employed his criminal capacity for ribald invention in all the speeches he has made since his return to this country, and that I have been the objective point of many of his unprincipled and indecent libels. The Northern masses have been so prone to misunderstanding any appearance that I have made in the present campaign that I have been content, heretofore, to forego any notice of General Kilpatrick's inventions with reference to myself, and to trust that some future and more auspicious time would afford me an opportunity of stripping the imposter and of exposing him, the base counterfeit he is, to the contempt of all just and fair-minded people. My forbearance, however, is construed by him as a license to additional and more slanderous detraction, and I am constrained to notice his New Haven speech, as it appeared in the Register of October 21st, 1868. In that speech he is reported as saying that "*Forrest had nailed negroes to fences, set fire to the fences and burned the negroes to death.*"

The charge is but the natural offspring of Kilpatrick's common and merited fame as an unprincipled and easy liar. It is enough for me to say, in which I feel I will be believed and sustained by every chivalric officer and soldier of the Federal army, that what he has said of me in the speech referred to is the culmination of slanderous falsehood, rendered the more odious that it is deliberately forged for effect upon the unthinking and too confiding portion of the people of the North, whose votes he intends to steal by such criminal and disreputable invention. All such reports, whether emanating from this creature Kilpatrick, or from any one else, which tend in any way to create the impression that I conducted my humble part in the war upon any other than the strictest principles of civilized warfare, are utterly untrue, and are the corrupt and feculent fictions of designing and rascally slanderers.

I am not prone to intrude matters of this kind upon the public notice, and would have been glad to have met Kilpatrick and settled this affair in a less public and more emphatic manner; and if it should happen that this note should meet his eye, and he should make it the provocation of any additional display of words, any one who may hear him is at liberty to assure him that I am ready to meet him in any way that he may choose, and whilst I am averse to personal conflict, I should much prefer to gratify any wish he may cherish in that way to being the further subject of his unmanly defamation and unsoldierlike misrepresentation.

I think the public will justify me in denouncing, as I now do, General Judson Kipatrick as a blackguard, a liar, a scoundrel and poltroon. If he is the heroic figure he would have his northern people believe him, my friend General Basil W. Duke, at Louisville, Kentucky, is authorized to receive on my behalf any communication he may choose to make.

Respectfully,

N. B. FORREST.

STATE NEWS.

IMMIGRATION—WE CANNOT BEGIN THE WORK TOO SOON.—We are in receipt of a communication from our distinguished townsman, the Hon. Wm. T. Dortch, requesting us to give notice that a meeting will be held in this town on Friday, the 13th inst., for the purpose of taking into consideration the important subject of immigration. As the letter contains statements which we know will prove highly interesting to most of our readers, we take the liberty of inserting it here, although it was not intended for publication, and we feel confident that our cotemporaries throughout the State will be only too glad to notice, in a commendatory style, a matter bearing so directly and conspicuously upon the best interests of North Carolina.

We look upon this matter as one in which the future prosperity of North Carolina and her sisters of the South is largely involved; and believe that the attention of our people cannot be too urgently or too frequently directed to it. And we here beg leave to state that the columns of the Messenger will ever be found a ready and willing vehicle of any suggestions touching this question, which may tend to awaken the minds of the people to its importance, or direct them as to the best method of conducting the enterprise.

We trust that the meeting proposed will be a large one, composed of representative men of the wealth and enterprise of all sections of the State, and that its action may inspire that energy and enthusiam so much needed on this subject.

We now give the letter above referrd to:

GOLDSBORO', Nov. 2d, 1868.

Messrs. Editors:—Please give notice that a meeting will be held in the Court House, in Goldsboro', on Friday, the 13th inst., to take into consideration the subject of immigration. Mr. Edward Traub has recently imported forty or fifty Swiss for the Messrs. Atkinson, and designs leaving for Switzerland in about two weeks for others. Mr. Atkinson has consented to go with him, and bring over as many immigrant-laborers, mechanics, house-servants, gardeners, &c., as may be desired. Persons from all sections of the State are requested to attend the meeting, that they may make the necessary arrangements with Mr. Atkinson who is a gentleman of property and high character, and will be pleased to bring over several thousand immigrants. Also please ask the papers of the State friendly to the movement, to notice the meeting.

W. T. DORTCH.

Goldsboro' *Messenger.*

AN INTERESTING LETTER.—We take pleasure in using the following letter from Col. Daniel Dechert, of Hagerstown, Md., in answer to one written him by our fellow-townsman, W. P. Caldwell, Esq.:

HAGERSTOWN, Oct. 8, 1868.

W. P. CALDWELL, ESQ—

Dear Sir: I am under many obligations to you for your kindness in furnishing me with the information I desired in relation to your county. It will be of much service in understanding the resources, &c., of your county. It is more than likely that I may use some of its facts for publication.

I am about bringing to your State another party of Marylanders. We will leave here, if nothing happens, about the 10th of next month, and will "take a turn" over the W. N. C. R. R.

If the election of the Democratic candidates this Fall is secured, you can expect a heavy emigration to the "Old North State." If otherwise, I cannot promise that it will be quite so heavy.

Yours, truly, DANIEL DECHERT.

Statesville *American.*

ANN MELTON ACQUITTED.—The trial of Ann Melton, charged as an accomplice to the murder of Laura Foster, took place at Wilkesboro', at the late term of the Superior Court, and she was acquitted. The unfortunate woman had suffered about two years imprisonment, and if guilty, she has been severely punished, and the gallows would have added little to her punishment. Thus ends this woful tragedy.

Statesville *American.*

TO BE HUNG.—Willis, the negro soldier, who murdered Anderson Selby, in this city last winter, is to suffer the extreme penalty of the law on Friday. The execution, as heretofore stated, is to be private.

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

THE NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, will open its session at Statesville, in this State, on Wednesday, the 2d of December. Bishop Wightman will preside.

Newbern has a large and increasing rice trade. Not less than 5,000 bushels have already been brought there, and the amount will probably reach 10,000 before the season closes. It sells readily at $1 10 per bushel, unhulled.

The Farmer.

It does one's heart good to see a merry, round-faced farmer. So independent and yet so free from vanity and pride. So rich and yet so industrious; so patient and persevering in his calling, and yet so kind, social, and obliging. There are a thousand noble traits about him which light up his character. He is generally hospitable; eat and drink with him, and he won't set a mark on you, and sweat it out of you with a double compound interest at another time; you are welcome. He will do you a kndness without expecting a return by way of compensation; it is not so with everybody. He is generally more honest and sincere—less disposed to deal in a low and underhand cunning than any I could name. He gives to society its best support, he is the edifice of government and the lord of nature. Look at him in homespun and gray back, gentlemen; laugh, if you will—but, believe me, he can laugh back if he pleases.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Case of Moore—The Washington Clerks—Radicalism in North Carolina, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 31st Oct., 1868.

The examination of the charges against Geo. H. Moore, Deputy Collector 3d District N. C., which has been pending for upwards of two weeks past, was concluded yesterday by the discharge of the prisoner. The following is the Commissioner's summing up in the case :

United States vs. George H. Moore. Charge of embezzlement, &c. In this case the defendant is charged with neglect of his official duty as deputy collector of internal revenue for the third district of North Carolina, and with embezzling $10 000 on or about the 10th day of July, 1868, belonging to the United States.

Several days have been occupied in the examination of witnesses, and a large number of documents, certificates of deposit, receipts and other vouchers, and able counsel for the United States and for the defendant have argued the case.

From the testimony of the collector and one of his deputies and two other witnesses from North Carolina and from the documents produced by the prosecution, it appears the defendant is charged with having collected during the time specified that he was acting as deputy collector the sum of $288,056 98, and from the certificates of receipts and other vouchers exhibited by the defendant, it appears that he has paid to the collector, and by his deposits in the Treasury, the sum of $297,781 98, leaving an apparent balance in his favor of $9,649 40.

It would appear from this account that the charge of embezzlement is not sustained.

In regard to the charge of "wilful neglect of duty," sundry laws, decisions, and authorities have been produced, from which it appears that officers of the United States are responsible, and punishable for neglect of duty; but in this case it appears from the evidence that the defendant was not an officer of the United States, but a deputy of the collector, appointed by him, and gave bond to him, and the revenue laws expressly hold the collector responsible for the acts of his deputies, so that if an offence has been committed in this case it is a *private offence against the collector for a breach of trust*, for which he must seek redress by a suit in the State courts of North Carolina.

Under these circumstances, and in the absence of proof that he has been guilty of wilful neglect of duty, it appears that there is not probable cause to believe that the laws have been violated; and that the defendant cannot be held to bail upon the proofs which have been exhibited. The defendant is therefore honorably discharged.

EDM. F. BROWN,
U. S. Com. D. C.

The Commissioner ruled out testimony offered by the prosecution for the purpose of rebutting Moore's statement. They proposed to show that at least $10,000 of the amount deposited by him was collected by Woolen and deposited *through* him, he taking a receipt as if the deposit was of monies collected by himself. The case will be renewed elsewhere in another form, and the end is not yet.

Business has been almost entirely suspended in the several Departments here for several days past, in consequence of officials having gone to vote. These patriots of the Bread and Butter brigade, before the late elections, were nearly all of them performing the dangerous feat attempted only by such politicians as circus riders, of riding two horses. Many of them became very decided Radicals after those elections, though most are now trembling with fear lest they shall find on Tuesday next that they have been two precipitate, and *mounted the wrong horse.*

In 1852 a Clerk in the Treasury Department went to his home in New York with a bag full of documents *to electioneer for Scott*, and came back with certificates showing that he *voted for Pierce.* We shall not be surprised if many of those who have gone off fully committed to Grant should find it expedient to secure similar evidence that they voted for Seymour.

The disgust occasioned by Radical misrule in your State, is not confined to the Conservatives and more respectable Republicans there. Wherever their acts are known, the same feelings are expressed. A gentleman, lately a very intense Radical, told us to-day that he hoped that the Conservatives would carry the State next Tuesday, and alleged as a reason the receipt of a letter from his old grand-father living in Franklin county, North Carolina, telling him that many of his acquaintances, unable longer to bear the ills that Radical rule subjected them to, were preparing to leave the State, and that he, the writer, though 80 years old, was going with them. The hope of our informant is, that, if the Radicals are defeated in the approaching election, it will give to all a promise of better things in the future, and by making the good old State a more tolerable place for white men to live in, render emigration unnecessary. So mote it be. SI TOD.

Special Dispatch to the Baltimre Sun.

From Washington—The President's Pardon of Siebert—Other Cases—Gen. Reynolds' Course in Texas.

WASHINGTON, November 1.—Reference has been made in the newspapers to the pardon of John A. Siebert, convicted at the last January term of the U. S. District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania of violation of internal revenue laws, and sentenced to pay a fine of three thousand dollars, and to be imprisoned nine months. Complaint is made that in this case the President pardoned a violator of the internal revenue laws. In this, as in all applications for pardon, the Executive acts upon the recommendation of respectable and generally influential citizens of the community in which the offence was committed.

Besides this, papers are always referred to the Attorney General for examination and report, and pardons are rarely, if ever granted, when that officer reports unfavorably upon the petition. In Siebert's case, Mr. Evarts, Attorney General, reported in favor of granting the pardon, and it was recommended by District Attorney Gilpin, nearly all the jurors who convicted the prisoner, forty-five members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and a large number of the best citizens of Pennsylvania.

A rumor that the President has made known his intention of Removing General Reynolds because of his order forbidding the election for President in Texas has gained circulation. The President has not made known any such purpose, though it is quite probable that Reynolds will be relieved of his command, more particularly on account of his last order, interfering with the decision of a civil court in a case involving a question of heirship to real estate.

No other military commander has ever assumed such authority as Reynolds has taken upon himself in the case of the heirs of Clark, mentioned in these dispatches a few days ago, and his conduct in this instance meets with the disapprobation of officials here, irrespective of party.

Gold Discoveries in New Hampshire and Vermont.

In the eastern extremity of the Appalachian chain another gold district has been discovered which promises to be of much importance. The talcose slate rocks of the New Hampshire side of that chain of mountains some time since yielded from their quartz ores $300 up to $850 per ton of the precious metal. On the Vermont side, at Bridgewater, a locality has been long known as auriferous, and the Commissioner of the General Land Office has within a few days received specimens of a quartz vein from near Manchester of a very rich quality. From the analogous geological structure of the country and the specimens in hand a rich yield may be expected. Gulch mining has from time to time been resorted to, and has afforded enough to stimulate research for the vein from which the metal was conveyed to the stream and bottom lands. The recent discovery is regarded as another evidence of the almost universal presence of this metal in the talcose slates.

New York Herald.

North Carolina not to be Outdone.

ROCKINGHAM, N. C., Nov. 1st, 1868.

MESSRS. EDITORS JOURNAL:—I see by one of your late papers, that you have received from Baltimore a very large cabbage, weighing 9½ pounds. Being desirous that the merits of of the "Old North State" should be appreciated, I wish to inform you that we have cabbage equally as large as the one from Baltimore; in proof of which I send you one grown in my garden weighing also 9½ pounds. I have raised some weighing as high as 10 and 11 pounds.

Respectfully,

ELIZABETH L. STEELE.

From the Washington Evening Express.

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EDM. F. BROWN,
U. S. Com. D. C.

Gen. Blair on Virginia.

In a speech delivered at Tammany Hall last week, Gen. Blair thus alluded to Virginia :

"There is one point to which I would draw the attention of my fellow-citizens, here especially. The old State of Virginia, the mother who has given to the Republic so many of its great and exalted and illustrious statesmen, who has given its most exalted President, this State is now excluded from voting for President of the United States—excluded by Congressional act, and denied the privilege of voting for another citizen of this country as President of the United States, and simply because she refused to degrade herself—refused to humble herself at the feet of her own slaves.

A voice—I hope she never will.

General Blair—I hope so too. [Applause.] This noble old State, whose son, Mr. Jefferson, wrote the Declaration of Independence—[applause]; whose other greater son, George Washington, vindicated that declaration; whose sons, Patrick Henry and Richard H. Lee inspired to fight the battles of the revolution, and at the end of the revolution donated to the government (then a weak and feeble confederacy) that wide and broad domain at the West, known as the Northwestern territory, gave it to our country to pay its debt to the soldiers who fought and won the war of independence. [Applause.] And my fellow-citizens, not only did the State of Virginia give the vast empire, now peopled with 10,000,000 of white people, and constituting six large and magnificent States—not only did she give the soil upon which so many flourishing cities are now built, but she also authorized her son, Thomas Jefferson, to give with the soil the ordinance of 1787, with a clause in it dedicating it to white men and freemen forever—(applause)—guarding the Northwest and young empires that their foresight told them would rise in that country—guarding them from that canker that was gnawing at her vitals. And now that these young States have grown into empires, containing ten million of white people, what do we see? Their Senators and Representatives turning upon the old State, whose bounty gave them all that made their prosperity, wealth, and their power; turning upon the children and descendants of those whose foresight guarded them against the evil and curses of negro slavery; turning upon her and enslaving the children of Virginia upon her own soil, in repayment of her noble bounty to the young republic and to the great Northwest. It is to me as if children had turned upon and were slaughtering their mother. It is a paracide act—an act against which the world will rise up and cry shame. I do not believe that in the history of politics, in the history of nations, anything equal in ingratitude to that has ever been known—that these men should now be enslaved by those who were made what they are by the bounty of old Virginia; that the sons of Virginia on her soil should be asked and compelled to take the chains which they have stripped from the limbs of the negro, and to allow these negroes to lord it over them at their homes, at their birthplaces, besides the graves of Washington and Jefferson.—(Cheers.)

Death of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The death of the Rev. Dr. Longley, Archbishop of Canterbury, removes the Primate of the Anglican Church, and the first of all its bishops. He was promoted to this see in 1862, from the bishopric of York. In early life he was master of a Harrow School, and his promotion to the highest office in the Church was spread over a term of nearly fifty years from his first connection with it. He convoked the Pan-Anglican Synod in 1867, and presided over its sessions. He was a leading mind in the High Church party, and particularly interested in striving to cement a reunion of the Anglican and Eastern Churches.

Traveling on Velocipedes.

Four velocipedes recently drove up to the Hotel de France, at Mans, France, their drivers having started together on a tour from Trouville, whence they velocipeded up to Paris. From the capital they started for Bordeau, Ferte-Bernard, and Mans, traveling on an average thirty miles a day.

Base ball is played out in Philadelphia, the papers say.

Installation of the Right Rev. James Gibbons, Titular Bishop of North Carolina.

The little Catholic Church of this city was literally crammed on last Sunday morning at half-past ten o'clock. The notice that the Most Reverend Archbishop Spalding, of Baltimore, attended by several Priests, would be there to introduce a Bishop to the people, and to assist in the inauguration of a ceremony that has never been hitherto performed in Wilmington, was enough to light up the walls of St. Thomas with many strange and non-Catholic faces.

All were eager to witness the development of something new. At the first ring of music from the organ the door of the vestry to the left opened, and a bevy of children dressed in white, and young ladies, with wreathes of white flowers, the emblem of the purity of the innocent around their heads, was seen. Two by two to the march of the music they stepped into the aisle in becoming and graceful order. Then came the cross-bearer, holding on high the gilded representative of the Saviour of mankind. At each side of him walked an acolyte, bearing burning tapers. Following these were Priests, three thurifers carrying thuribles filled with burning frankinscence. Lastly, the Bishop, attended by the Priest, assistant Rev. Mr. McManus, Parish Priest of St. John's Baltimore, Rev. H. P. Northrop, Deacon, and Rev. M. S. Gross, sub-Deacon. Arriving at the Church door, the Bishop was incensed, and certain prayers were read. The children in the meantime were being arranged around the railing, and the Archbishop had taken his seat on the right hand or Epistle side. Reaching the foot of the altar, the Bishop read an invocation—*benedictio, gratia, pax et sanctitas*—benediction, grace, peace and sanctity—was the blessing called down upon the heads of those present. He was then conducted by the Most Rev. Archbishop to his throne, a neat structure on the Gospel, or left hand side. The ceremony of robing was then begun. The mitre was placed on his head, and the crosier—the staff of his pastorship, the shibolet of his authority, put in his hand. He then walked to the first step of the altar, and began, first patting by the mitre and crosier—the *Introibo ad altare Dei*—I will go up to the altar of my God—the first words of the mass.

After the reading of the Gospel, the Archbishop took his stand on the platform of the altar, almost in front of the tabernacle. He read his text from the Douay edition of the Holy Bible, the twenty-eighth chapter of St. Matthew, beginning with the sixteenth verse :

"And the eleven disciples went into Galilee, into the mountain where Jesus had appointed them.

"And seeing him they adored: but some doubted.

"And Jesus coming spoke to them, saying : All power is given to me in heaven and earth. Going, therefore, teach ye all nations : baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.

"Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you : and behold I am with you all days, even to the consummation of the world."

He calmly surveyed the congregation. He saw that the pews in the centre of the Church were filled with many of the most intelligent of the city, but not of his faith. His mild look was on every countenance. So far as our memory aids us, we will attempt a brief synopsis of his eloquent, soul-stirring, earnest sermon.

These, he said, laying down the Bible, were the last words of command which the Christ gave to his Apostles before he entered into glory. The parting advice of a beloved father is the most emphatic of his life.

But the parting advice of Jesus was not only emphatic in itself, it was in its essence divine, and was given to his disciples as a legacy, not for that day and the next, not to them and to their age, but to all time, to all peoples, and tongues, and tribes, and nations, and to all posterity in all ages.

Who is it that speaks? To whom does he speak? Of what does he speak? These are three questions which the text embodies. It is the son of the ever living God that speaks. Divinity speaks, and foretells the establishment of his church, and the preaching of the Gospel of the Kingdom of God by the voice of that church to the end of time. He was not armed in the plenipotentiary of this world. He held not his commission from the Cæsars. He was not clothed in the purple of Roman authority. No, the poor Nazarene was to the eye of the world weak and powerless, a registered subject of an arrogant, powerful and iron empire! So thought the scoffers and those who subsequently crucified him, pierced his side, offered him vinegar and gall to drink, spat upon him and cast lots for his garments. What could he do? What could he say? What! He came clothed in armor of Heaven. He had the counsel of the Almighty. He had the angelic hosts of the Father about him. He was God in the flesh. Such was the speaker. To whom did he speak? To Roman senators and Jewish high priests? To learned doctors and eminent lawyers? To the philosophers of Greece or Rome? No. To eleven poor, illiterate men, without influence in society, without position, unknown, unheeded. One of the twelve had already turned traitor. Eleven were then only present. Judas had betrayed his master for thirty pieces of silver. They were not scholars. They knew no language but such as they spoke, their mother tongue. All power was given to Jesus in heaven and in earth. Could Jesus grant the same power to his chosen? No one will deny that. If the Lord God did not give this power to these eleven how could they go forth and teach all nations and all tongues? Who would listen to the poor fishermen of Galilee, known only to ignorance and rags? All. The wisdom of Jesus would enter their souls. The spirit of God would speak within them, and multitudes would be constrained to listen, and garner their words, and believe.

They were to go forth without money, without friends, without authority—humanly speaking—build up the temple of the Most High, not of timber, and stones, and mortar, and on the earth only, but of the spirit of Jesus and in the hearts of all men.

Of what does he speak? Of the things he had commanded them. "All power is given to me in heaven and in earth.—Going, therefore, teach ye all nations : baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." He *commanded* them to go forth, not to this section or to that section, not to this tribe or to that tribe, but to all nations and to all tribes. They were to teach the things that he had taught to them, and not only to teach them but to see that they were observed. They were to teach, One Church, A Universal Church, and an Apostolic Church : One Church, as there was but one Lord, one Faith, and one Baptism : A Universal, or Catholic church, and not a local church, a narrow-minded church, a circumscribed church. The unity of the church was the pillar of the truth. As Faith was one so was the church. Many men of many minds. Error was manyfold and mutable. Truth was one and immutable. Truth was essentially one. God could not contradict his works. He was Truth. He could not contradict Himself. Jesus was Truth itself. If he had commanded his Apostles to go forth and preach many and conflicting dogmas, some true, and some false, he was human after all, and not God the Saviour. But blessed be his name forever he was Truth, and he gave it to his Apostles to teach unto all men, to believe in the unity of that Church which contained the doctrine of their master to them, and through them to their successors. There was such a thing as human religion : Rational religion, Unitarianism, Congregationalism, and others too numerous to mention. Divisions could be made in these human religions, but the religion of God knew no division, was, and is, incapable of division. It is essentially One, as God is One.

It is universal, Catholic. It is everywhere. The word means that,—*Kata*, through, on account of, unto, even to, and *olos*, the whole, or universal. In this country it is plain enough that our ceremonies are the same, our dress, &c. But let any citizen of Wilmington go to South America, go to England, France, Germany, Switzerland, anywhere, everywhere, he will find it the same. A stranger will be a stranger in all places when abroad, but when he enters the church in any country he feels that he is not a stranger there. Why do we have our prayers in Latin? Simply because unity demands that, universality demands that. It was from the first. It will be to the end. If we were to follow custom in this thing where would we stand to-day? What language of the present was the language of the past? They have all changed. They are changing. The language of the church is what it was from the first. In every country the mass is celebrated in that tongue. In our prayer books the Latin is there, and the opposite page or section is its translation to suit every language. Our costume is a matter of talk. This stole, worn as a badge of honor or of power by the Romans, and especially by the Roman orators, was adopted by the church and became an emblem of those orators which were to go forth and continue teaching the mysterious doctrine and the incomprehensible dogmas of the Crucified. If we were to follow the fashion we would be like the ladies, continually changing the dress. We prefer to cling to the old, fearing that in losing the form we might lose some of the substance. It was never dreamed of by Christ or his Apostles that a local church be preached. The preaching was to be heard in all lands, and by all tongues.

The Roman See was founded by the Prince of the Apostles, and of one calling himself an Apostle of God, Paul. Thence radiated the grace, and ramified the doctrine, that converted and saved thousands. Where would we be to-day had our forefathers not been brought into the pale of the church by the Bishop of Rome? Would we not be the children of Pagans and pagans? As strange as this may sound to some there has never been any people, or any tongue converted from heathenism and barbarism by any other than those sent out from the Mother See, and by the supreme Bishop, or Pope. Patrick was sent to the Irish by the Pope Celestin. Patrick was not then a term of reproach. It was Rome's proudest and noblest title. The Franks were later brought in by the consion of Clovis, baptized by the Bishop Remigeus. Gregory sent Augustin to England, who converted the fierce Saxons. Germany, Switzerland, Scotland, every nation or State of the world adopted the doctrine of Jesus as taught by Rome.

The deluge of barbarism which swept down from the North and carried desolation and destruction with it, obliterated every trace of civilization from the face of Italy, and indeed of all Europe, but it did not sweep the teachings of the poor fishermen. God always chooses the weak things of the earth to confound the strong. God is for them who will be against them. Jesus will not be with them for a period. He will be with them all days—*paseis hemerais*—unto the consummation of the world. He will be everywhere with his Church, as God is everywhere, and he will be leading his ministers unto all truth against which the gates of hell, or error, will ever prevail.

When I was in Rome at a council of bishops there last year, I found to the number of over four hundred. A Greek bishop was on my right. His habit differed from the Roman, but the Greeks had it from the first. On his right was one from Asia. They were from Europe, Asia, Africa, America and Australia. The venerable bishop of Rome was in the centre. There was not a voice there in that vast assembly so differing from each other in manners, in language, in nationality, which would not say—I, and never, nay. We have over nine hundred bishops, your own bishop is but a titular, a vicarious bishop. Now to form a judgment of the Church in its extent, say there are thirty-seven or eight States in this country. I do not know exactly how many there are, as they are being admitted so fast.

Well, you all know the size, the extent of those States. Over nine hundred Bishops, having jurisdiction, spiritually considered, over more than nine hundred States like these, is something you will admit very great. But the church of Christ is great; it is immeasurable. Its doctrine is a stumbling block to some. It is through the darkness we will have to travel into the effulgence of light. The light of the Word will be the light of the world. The doctrine of the despised fisherman will be the doctrine of all. It is inevitable. It must be. It is written, sealed in that blood which crimsoned the rocky Golgotha.

Our presence here is to introduce to you your Bishop. He was appointed by the Council of Bishops held in Baltimore two years ago. He received the unanimous vote. He has received his commission from the Bishop of Rome. I know him well. He is beloved by all that know him in Baltimore. There are few Catholics here, and they are poor. He has purchased a lot adjoining this church, more for the future, however, than for the present. We cannot expect much at first. The Kingdom of God, steady in its increase, is the work of more than eighteen hundred and thirty-four years. The Apostles were poor. They enriched the lands with their heroic deeds of christianity. They never did fail, nor will they ever fail in their members. They will continue to fight the good fight, and they will gain the big battle. I recommend him to you, not only to Catholics, but to all good christian men who have the interest of the spread of Christ's religion on earth at heart. The emigrant will not come to a place unless there is a church. Nor can he be blamed for this. It is better to live poor, to die poor, than to lead an irreligious life, and die the death of shame.

He has not yet chosen his seat. For the present he will reside among you. I know you will like him. He improves upon acquaintance. Though he will be found uncompromising in his principles of faith, he will be charitable to all, assist all, irrespective of sect or creed.

We have endeavored to follow the Archbishop in the line of his argument, logical, explanatory and descriptive. If there be a weak place in it the fault is ours.

At the conclusion of Vespers and just before the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, the newly installed Bishop, from his throne, addressed the congregation, who were present, even in greater numbers at the evening service than at the Mass in the morning. The Bishop having in a few feeling words spoken of the kindness of the Most Rev. Archbishop of Balimore, who, leaving his own Diocese and the many duties which called for his presence there, had come at the call of friendship to install him in his new Diocese, having remarked on the occasion which brought the head of the Catholic Church of America to our city, adverted to the relations which the act of to-day had placed him to the Catholics of Wilmington, and indeed the whole people. A stranger, he had come among them, and yet he did not feel himself a stranger. Appointed by the Supreme head of the Church on earth to take charge of the Catholics of Wilmington and the rest of North Carolina, he could not look upon himself as a stranger, or to them to whom he bore the character of spiritual Father, to whose dearest interests he was appointed to minister and to whose service he was glad to give the labors of a life. And though he scarcely knew a face of all those who sat before him, yet he was a stranger to none; for he knew them as citizens and sons of the South, and so was he, and if all men were not united to each other and to him by the bonds of a common faith, they were borthers linked together by the ties of a common country and same material interests. He did not doubt a welcome; their presence was ample proof that that was already accorded, and he was sure that their hearts had not forgotten the kindness, cordiality and generous hospitality for which our people are celebrated.

The Bishop spoke of the claims the Church had upon her children. She was their Mother. A suffering mother—suffering for us—and therefore deserving our symthy and love—a nursing mother—and therefore meriting a childlike affection and regard of dutiful children—a glorious mother, claiming our esteem and admiration.—Each of these points of his discourse the Bishop treated with calmness, force and abundant illustrations, which, assisted by a pleasing and polished address, and an excellent voice and enunciation, could not fail to sarry his audience with him while he recounted the sufferings, love and glories of the Church.

He recalled the figure of that Church which was truly the copy of her Lord and Master—that Church bought for her children like Him in suffering and in blood—that Church which, doomed to death, was fated not to die—though pursecuted in all times, yet had survived through eighteen centuries with a vitality whose strength was proved by her present greatness, and her illustrious sons who have, by their sufferings and blood, illustrated her annals in every age and clime and people. We, too, were children of that Church—God, our Father is her spouse, and the Church is our Mother. Brothers of the martyrs, brought forth in suffering, we must be ready for the martyr's fate, since we share the faith and hope, &c., &c.

The speaker claimed the affection and gratitude of the Catholic for the Church, because, like the nursing mother, she feeds them from her breast—adopts them into her family at the Font of Baptism, makes them children of God, strengthens their weakness with the chrism of Confirmation. Led astray from Heaven, she recalls them to grace, clothes them again in robes of innocence and reconciliation and takes them again to her bosom, feeds them on the bread of angels, of which they who eat will live forever—waits on their deathbed to bless their end with the Prayer of Faith. She gives them life, strengthens them for the struggle, feeds them during life, attends them even to the Gates of Heaven, and deserts them not even then, but follows them beyond the grave with hopeful prayers.

LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES FOR THE JOURNAL.

For General Market Reports see Commercial Intelligence on Third Page.

ELECTION RETURNS.

New York.

NEW YORK, Nov 4—Noon.

Seymour's majority is estimated at five hundred. The Legislature is Republican. Eighteen Republicans and thirteen Democrats are elected to Congress (This is a Democratic gain of two —ED. JOURNAL). The first eleven Districts elect the following Democrats : First District—H A Reeves. Second—J G Schumaker. Third—H W Slocum. Fourth—John Fox. Fifth—John Morrisey. Sixth—S S Cox. Seventh—H Calkins. Eighth—James Brooks. Ninth—Fernando Wood. Tenth—C N Potter, (gain). Eleventh—Geo W Greene, (gain).

Hoffman (Dem) for Governor, is elected by eight thousand majority.

Seymour's reported majority in Kings county, including Brooklyn, is reported at thirteen thousand one hundred and eighty-nine. Hoffman runs about twelve hundred ahead of Seymour in this county.

New Jersey.

TRENTON, Nov 4—Noon.

Seymour's estimated majority is five thousand. The Democrats elect four of the five Congressmen. (This is a Democratic gain of three.—ED. JOURNAL). The Legislature is Democratic. (This secures a Democrat in place of Frelinghuysen, Radical, in the United States Senate.—ED. JOURNAL).

Randolph, Democrat, is elected Governor of the State.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov 3—Midnight.

This city has gone Democratic by about fifteen hundred. The returns from the interior come in slowly, but indicate large Republican gains The State is confidently claimed by the Republicans.

South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 4—Noon.

The official returns from all wards in this city give a Republican majority of one thousand three hundred and fifty-nine.

New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—P. M.

The latest Tribune extra gives New York (unofficially, to Seymour by 4,955.

The Telegraph claims a majority in the Assembly of the State, and asserts that Seymour will be the next United States Senator.

The whole State is reported to have gone for Seymour by about 1,000.

Hudson county elects the Democratic ticket by 3,000 majority, electing six Representatives to the Legislature and one Senator.

New Jersey.

NEWARK, Nov. 4—P. M.

The State gives about 1,000 Democratic majority.

Randolph, Democratic candidate for Governor, has 2,500 majority.

The Senate will have twelve Democrats and nine Republicans and the Assembly thirty-two Democrats and twenty-eight Republicans, thus securing a Democratic Senator in the place of Frelinghuysen.

Georgia.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 4—P. M.

Quietude has ruled throughout Savannah today.

Of the two policemen shot by negroes yesterday, one is dead; the other is dying.

The negroes on Ogeechee are reported as arming and gathering in large numbers with the design of entering the city under the lead of Bradley.

To night the city is guarded by an efficiently armed patrol.

The murder of young Law last night by negroes, causes a deep feeling of indignation among the citizens.

The counting of the city vote sums up 4,938; Democratic majority 4,150. The county vote is 6,967; Democratic majority in the whole county 2,825.

State Election News.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 4—P. M.

The election was quiet throughout the State. Returns come in slowly.

Wake county has given Grant 405 majority—Democratic gain of 556. Deweese for Congress by 391 majority—Radical loss 578.

Franklin county is reported for Seymour by 200 majority—Democratic gain of 400

Johnston county is reported as having gone for Seymour by a small majority—Democratic gain of over 400

Bladen county—small Democratic gain

Robeson county—Democratic majority 79—gain 433.

Edgecombe county—official, 1,184 Republican majority—Republican gain of 2.

Carteret county has gone for Seymour by 80 majority—gain of 60 Democratic

Warren county—Republican majority 1,000—Republican loss

No returns from the Western counties

There is nothing to enable us to determine the result in the State

Shober, Democrat, to Congress, election conceded by the Radicals.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 4—P. M.

Good authority makes Seymour's majority in the State of New York nearly five thousand. The Legislature is claimed by both parties.

Oregon returns indicate that she has gone for Seymour by four or five hundred majority.

H. F. Wilkins has been appointed Tobacco Inspector for the Fifth Virginia District

The New York Herald has the following : The whole Island of Cuba is in an excited state.—Business is prostrated on account of the distrust and alarm of the people. The Captain General is strangely reticent. A deputation of leading citizens who called upon him were insulted by an officer of his household and the leaders were ordered to Spain A telegram from the American Consul asking that a few United States vessels be sent there was refused transmission over the wires. The insurgents are six thousand strong, there being many Spaniards among the number. Their cry is "Spain, Prim and Serrano, and down with taxation." The troops number ten thousand and are acknowledged to be insufficient to suppress the rebellion. Loisundi, it is said, had arrived there, and has received ample instructions from the Provisional Government. The news by the Cadiz steamer is anxiously expected.

The New York Post says that the authorities have evidence of over fifteen thousand votes being cast in this city, and Hoffman's election will be contested It is claimed that the Seventh Ward in Jersey City cast twice as many votes as there were people in the Ward. The Republicans defeated in that District will contest.

A special dispatch to the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, from New York, says : Additional returns from the State since this morning are favorable for the Democrats. It seems that there is no doubt now that Seymour has carried New York by a majority ranging from seven to ten thousand. Up to this hour (9:30 P. M.) the returns show that the Republicans have the Assembly by eight, giving them a majority of ten on joint ballot.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Nov 5—Noon.

Money 7 ₩ cent. premium, with a commission of ¼ added Sterling Exchange 109⅜ Gold 132⅜ 5-20s, of '62, 109½ North Carolinas, 65¼, new 65 Virginias, ex-coupon, 52⅜, new 54½ Tennessees, ex-coupon, 68, new 67⅛.

Flour 5@10 cents lower Wheat 1 cent lower Corn dull Pork lower at $26 40@$26 50 Lard heavy Cotton quiet at 25½ cents Spirits Turpentine a shade lower at 44 cents Rosin quiet Freights dull—money becoming tighter.

THE LARGEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST!

ELECTION IS OVER, PEACE PREVAILS, PROSPERITY ABOUNDS, AND NOW IS THE TIME TO OBTAIN

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Paper of its Class in the World!

The Rural for 1869 will be about DOUBLE ITS FORMER SIZE, contain more reading in its Leading Departments, several New Features, and employ, as Editorial and Special Contributors, many of the ablest Practical, Scientific and Literary Writers. It will be published on a *Mammoth Sheet*, comprising

16 Large Quarto Pages of 5 Columns Each!

Printed in Superior Style, on Book Paper, and Appropriately Illustrated. In brief, it will be ABLY EDITED, FINELY ILLUSTRATED, NEATLY PRINTED, and ADAPTED TO THE WHOLE COUNTRY. Its ample pages will embrace Departments devoted to or treating upon

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Rural Architecture,	**Science and Art,**
Sheep Husbandry,	**New Inventions,**
Cotton Culture,	**Domestic Economy,**
Grazing, Breeding,	**Natural History,**
Dairy Farming,	**Travels, Topography,**
Poultry, Bees,	**General Intelligence,**
Landscape Gardening	**News, Commerce,**
Entomology,	**The Markets, &c., &c.**

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WHAT LEADING JOURNALS SAY.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER will henceforth be published simultaneously here and at Rochester. Its Editor, Mr. D. D. T. MOORE, late Mayor of Rochester, has been nearly twenty years at its head, and has surrounded himself by a very able Corps of Assistants and Contributors. He has done a noble work for Agriculture in the West and is now rapidly enlarging the field of his usefulness.—*N Y Daily Tribune.*

THE RURAL as a newspaper enterprise has no parallel. It has gone on for years increasing in the favor of its patrons, until it now has a *greater circulation by tens of thousands* than any other weekly in the country which gives prominence to Agriculture and kindred branches of industry. *Rochester Daily Union.*

MOORE'S RURAL is full of variety, original and select. We confess to a surprise at the variety and richness of its contents bountifully illustrated as it is. No paper on our list comes so near our ideas of perfection, for a secular family paper. It maintains a high moral standard. *New York Observer.*

WITHOUT exception, the best Agricultural and Family Newspaper. Mr. MOORE lately received a $1,000 draft for one club of new subscribers. *Minnesota Statesman.*

A MODEL PAPER for the farmer's family. If we were to start a periodical again it would be in imitation of the RURAL NEW-YORKER. *American Agriculturist.*

nov 6 39-1t

THE NUPTIAL ALTAR.

ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN, on the Errors, Abuses, and Diseases, which create impediments to MARRIAGE, with the humane view of treatment and cure, sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Philadelphia, Pa.

sept 22 305-d&w3m

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oct 25 21-eodlmd-91w

STOLEN

FROM the subscriber's plantation near Brinkley's Depot, W. & M. R. R., on the night of 19th October, a small brown HORSE, in moderate order, left hind foot about half white and a little inclined outward, a small lump on his back, dished face, mane worn off where collar buckles —the horse racks well.

A reward of twenty-five dollars will be paid for the thief, or five dollars for the recovery of the horse.

THOMAS ROGERS,
Robeson P. O.,
Brunswick county, N. C.

nov 3 31-3t—39-2t*

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, to investigate the accounts of the present officers of New Hanover County. Also, to know if public officers are authorized to shave or offer to shave claims against the county, and to enquire as to the solvency of the bond of said officers, and for other purposes.

THE PUBLIC.

oct 28 26-1ta4w—38-4t

VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AUTHORITY IN ME vested, I will sell at Public Auction, in the city of Wilminton, at Exchange Corner, on FRIDAY the 20th day of November next, at 12 o'clock M., the following described Land, lying, situate and being in the County of Duplin, State of North Carolina, adjoining the lands of William F. Pearsall, J. R Hurst, J. F. Hodges and others, containing **640 ACRES**, more or less, with the improvements thereunto, belonging or appertaining. This Tract of Land was devised to Lemuel W. Hodges, by his father, Hollowell Hodges, deceased, and is considered one of the most valuable Plantations in this part of the State.

Sale positive.
Title good.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 22d, 1868.

S. D. WALLACE.

nov 3 31-eodts,d&w

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Purifies the Blood.

For Sale by Druggists Everywhere.

july 21 251-1y-24-1y

BY STEAMER MARY SANFORD :

ANOTHER LOT OF THOSE CHOICE "PIG HAMS," pronounced by all to be the best in the market.

COWAN & METTS,
No. 7 Market Street.

nov 1 30—

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ₩ lb	38 @	40	
BEEF CATTLE, ₩ 100 lbs.	8 00 @	10 00	
BRICKS, ₩ M.	10 00 @	15 00	
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each.			
2nd hand	2 30 @	2 75	
New	3 00 @	3 50	
CANDLES, ₩ lb.,			
Tallow	18 @	20	
Adamantine	21 @	23	
Sperm	50 @	55	
COFFEE, ₩ lb.,			
Java	37 @	40	
Laguayra	26 @	28	
Rio	21 @	24	
St. Domingo	25 @	28	
COTTON, ₩ lb.,			
Ord. to Mid'g	21 @	23½	
Strict Mid'g	00 @	23½	
COTTON BAGGING,			
Gunny, ₩ yd	25 @	26	
Dundee	26 @	28	
Rope, ₩ lb	7 @	10	
CORN MEAL, ₩ bushel	1 40 @	1 45	
DOMESTICS, Sheeting, ₩ yard	12 @	16	
Yarn, ₩ 5 lbs	60 @	2 00	
FEATHERS, ₩ lb	65 @	75	
FISH, ₩ bbl., Mackerel,			
No. 1	22 00 @	25 00	
No. 2	20 00 @	22 00	
No. 3	14 00 @	16 00	
Mullets	7 00 @	8 00	
Herring,			
East	0 00 @	0 00	
N.C.roe,	0 00 @	0 00	
do cut,	8 50 @	9 00	
do gross,	6 00 @	7 00	
Dry Cod, ₩ lb	9 @	10	
FLOUR, ₩ bbl., Northern			
Family	10 50 @	16 00	
Superfine	8 00 @	9 00	
Fine	7 00 @	8 00	
NORTH CAROLINA,			
Family	11 50 @	12 00	
Superfine	11 00 @	11 50	
GLUE, ₩ lb	20 @	24	
GUNNY BAGS	30 @	32	
GUANO, Peruvian, Per ton	90 00 @	95 00	
GRAIN, ₩ bushel,			
Corn	1 28 @	1 30	
Oats	75 @	90	
Peas, Cow	1 15 @	1 20	
Rice, rough	1 40 @	1 50	
Carolina	10½@	11	
HIDES, ₩ lb., Green	9 @	9½	
Dry	12½@	15	
HAY, ₩ 100 lbs., Eastern	1 15 @	1 20	
Northern	70 @	75	
IRON, ₩ lb., English, ass'd	8 @	10	
American, ref.	0 @	10	
American, sheer	9 @	10	
Swede	10 @	12	
Hoop, ₩ ton	140 00@145 00		
LIQUORS, ₩ gal., (dom.)			
Whiskey	1 75 @	2 25	
Bourbon	2 00 @	4 00	
N. E. Rum	3 00 @	4 00	
Gin	4 00 @	7 00	
Brandy	4 00 @	9 00	
LUMBER, (River, Fl'r Bds	15 00 @	17 00	
Wide do	12 00 @	14 00	
Scantling	10 00 @	12 00	
LIME, ₩ bbl.	0 00 @	0 00	
From store	0 00 @	1 75	
MOLASSES, ₩ gallon, Cuba, hhds	45 @	47½	
do bbls	50 @	52½	
Sugar house	0 @	37½	
do bbls	00 @	40	
Syrup, bbls	00 @	1 00	
NAVAL STORES, Turpentine ₩ 280 lbs.			
Virgin	0 0 @	2 65	
Yellow dip	0 00 @	2 65	
Hard	0 00 @	1 65	
Tar, ₩ bbl	0 00 @	2 30	
Tar, in ordr	2 50 @	2 60	
Pitch, City	3 00 @	3 25	
Rosin, pale	4 50 @	5 50	
do No. 1	2 50 @	4 00	
do No. 2	1 70 @	1 80	
do No. 3	1 60 @	0 00	
Spirits Turpentine, ₩ gal	00 @	40	
NAILS, ₩ lb., Cut	5 75 @	6 00	
OILS, ₩ gallon, Sperm	0 00 @	3 00	
Linseed	1 40 @	1 50	
Machinery	1 75 @	2 00	
Kerosene	42 @	48	
PEA NUTS, ₩ bushel	2 25 @	2 75	
POTATOES, Sweet, bush	0 75 @	80	
Irish, ₩ bbl	3 00 @	3 25	
PROVISIONS, ₩ lb., N. C. Bacon. Hams	22 @	24	
Middlings	20 @	21	
Shoulders	16 @	16½	
Hog round	21 @	22	
Western Bacon. Hams	20 @	22	
Middlings	18 @	18½	
Shoulders	15 @	15½	
Lard, N. C	20 @	23	
do North'rn	16½@	23	
Butter, N. C	30 @	35	
do North'rn	45 @	50	
Cheese	15 @	20	
PORK, Northern, ₩ bbl. City Mess	30 00 @	31 00	
Thin "	29 00 @	00 00	
Prime	28 00 @	00 00	
Rump	00 00 @	00 00	
SALT, Alum, bush	0 50 @	60	
Liverpool, sack, ground, cargo	0 00 @	2 00	
from store	2 20 @	2 25	
American	1 70 @	1 75	
SUGAR, ₩ lb., Cuba	13½@	14	
Porto Rico	14½@	15	
C	15½@	16	
B	00 @	16½	
A	00 @	17	
Crushed	00 @	17½	
SOAP, ₩ lb. Northern	7 @	11	
Wilmington, Ext. Family	10½@	11	
Family	10 @	10	
Chemical	9½@	10	
Pale	7½@	8	
SHINGLES, ₩ M., Contract	4 50 @	6 00	
Common	3 50 @	4 00	
STAVES, ₩ M., W. O. bbl	00 00 @	30 00	
R. O. hhd	00 00 @	00 00	
TIMBER, ₩ M., Shipping	12 00 @	13 00	
Mill, prme	10 00 @	11 00	
Mill Fair	8 00 @	9 00	
Mill, inferior to ord	5 00 @	7 00	
TALLOW, lb	10 @	11	

REVIEW
OF THE
WILMINGTON MARKETS
FOR THE
WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, November 5, 1868.

TURPENTINE.—In the market for this article we have no change to report on former quotations.—The arrivals for the week have been unusually small, and there is no stock here, distillers not having sufficient on hand to run their stills.—There is a brisk demand, and the market rules quite firm. The receipts and sales are only 439 bbls., as follows :

	bbls.	Soft.	Hard.
Friday	250	$2 65	$1 65
Saturday	61	2 65	1 65
Monday	63	2 65	1 65
Wednesday	60	2 65	1 65

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—During the week just ended the market for this article has ruled unusually quiet. On Saturday there was some activity manifest, and small sales were made at 41 cents. Since then, however, the market has ruled somewhat unsettled, and shows a shade decline—last sales being at 40 cents for country and 40½ cents for New York packages. We learn that several parcels have changed hands on private terms, the particulars of which we could not obtain, but known to be at a concession in price. The arrivals are very small, and the stock on market is principally in few hands, which is held above the views of buyers. We quote sales of only 252 bbls., as follows :

Saturday	144 casks at 41	cents ₩ gallon.	
Tuesday	20 " "	40½ " "	"
Wednesday	38 " "	40½ " "	"
Do	50 " "	41 " "	"

ROSIN—We have very little change to report in this article during the week just closed. There has been no demand of consequence for either quality, and in the lower grades there is a shade decline in prices; the market, however, closes rather more steady, but with a limited enquiry from buyers at present. There is only a moderate stock in receivers' hands, the bulk of which is of the medium grades, and the receipts are meagre. The week's sales are only 1,683 bbls, as follows : Friday, 533 bbls. at $3 25, $3 50@$4 for No. 1, and $4 80@$5 for Pale; Saturday, 600 bbls. at $1 60 for strained; Tuesday, 450 bbls. at $1 60 for strained; Wednesday, 100 bbls. at $1 70 for No 2, all ₩ bbl. of 280 lbs.

TAR—Has ruled less firm, and the price is 5 cents lower. Received for the week only 186 bbls., which sold as follows : 80 bbls. at $2 35, and 106 bbls. at $2 30 ₩ bbl.

BARRELS—The supply of empty spirit barrels continues fully ample, and there is no demand worthy of mention, the sales being confined to small lots from wharf at the following quotations : Second hand, $2 25@$2 40 for lots as they run, and $2 75

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1868.

Southern Loyalty—Northern Power.

The Radical party in ignoring the constitutional rights of eight million of whites—the right to legislate for themselves—and in fastening upon them universal negro suffrage in all its hideous shapes and consequences, as impolitic as degrading, do so not by the consent of the United States, but by authority derived from themselves; not with any view to the amelioration of the negro, but to the view of increasing the strength of *party* in the South, with the vain hope that this will be an equipoise of power in their favor. They allege for a reason for so doing that the South is still disloyal. Base assertion. The South is even more loyal than that very party which is trying to yoke upon it the most forbidding form of degradation and humiliation. That party is lulling the Northern masses by stating that this measure is necessary to ensure the peace of the South. Both of these statements bear the impress of falsehood.

The moral law upon which rests all greatness, happiness, security, glory and grandeur, of a nation, as of an individual, has been entirely set aside by this hang-dog political hybrid. The negro is made superior to the white man! The barbarous black makes laws for the great Anglo-Saxon! The North shuddered at the idea when the question was first raised. It rejected the degrading proposition with the veriest scorn. Will it now stand tamely by and see the Southern States, to which even many of the Northern people have immigrated since the close of the war, to be actually governed by those men? Impossible. The fear of having this brought home to their own firesides will be an incentive to prevent it if nothing else. The people of the North are not dead to all feeling of sympathy. They cannot forever keep the cry, *vae victis*—

"Woe for the captive, woe!
For burning pains and slow
Are his who dieth of the fever'd heat."

Can it be possible that the soldiers of the North who felt the battle's brunt, and around whose path were showered a leaden hail of musketry; who have charged to the mouth of the belching cannon, and gave knocks and received them on a thousand fields, still entertain hatred for those men who have so nobly stood by a cause of whose right they thought they were morally certain? We reject such an idea. Still, if we must see them silently acquiesce in the Reconstruction Acts of Congress, what can we think? Could the hundreds of thousands of Union soldiers whose bones are now mouldering in the National Cemeteries but arise from their crimson graves, they would say to their surviving comrades: "Be brave men, and show yourselves brave men by treating the vanquished like what they are—brave men." A wounded and vanquished King was carried before his conqueror, Alexander. The latter asked him what treatment he expected. The prompt reply was, "Treat me as a King." Will the victorious North treat the vanquished South like a slave? Yea, worse than a slave! It is incredible. The Southern people are of the same race and lienage. They speak the same tongue and worship the same God. They expected that treatment which all antiquity has extended the conquered brave. Do not let them keep up the cry, O North,—

"Alas, poor country:
Almost afraid to know thyself! It cannot
Be call'd our mother, but our grave; where nothing
But who knows nothing, is once seen to smile:
Where sighs and groans, and shrieks that rend the air,
Are made, not mark'd; where violent sorrow seems
A modern ecstacy; and the dead man's knell
Is there scarce asked, for whom; and good men's lives
Expire before the flowers in their caps."

Forget not that the people of the South are as much heirs to the rich inheritance of the great Anglo-Saxon race as are your own.

Whitlock's Horticultural Recorder.

This is the title of a monthly publication published by the Whitlock Exposition and Exchange Company, 245 Broadway, New York, at $1 50 per annum, and edited by Andrew S. Fuller, Esq. It is the cheapest journal of the kind published, and the only one giving the price list of trees, vines and plants in "All Nurseries in One." It also contains a list of the best implements for farm, garden and household; and its pages are filled with articles from the best horticultural and agricultural writers in the world. As a special inducement they offer to send one plant of either of the following varieties of fruit to all who send in their names with $1 50:

Clarke Raspberry; Davidson's Thornless Raspberry; Ellisdale Raspberry; Missouri Mammoth Blackberry; Choice Gladiolus; Choice Japan Lily; Iona Grape Vine, or, Two Early Wilson Blackberry; Two Kittatinny Blackberry. Or, to any one who will send 25 cents extra, to pay postage, we will send *one pound of early Rose Potatoes*. The plants will be carefully packed and sent by mail, post paid, as early in the Autumn or Spring as practicable.

The celebrated Walton Grape, or the new Enmalon Grape with the *Recorder* one year $5.

The officers of the Company are as follows: P. L. Whitlock, President; J. A. Currier, Treasurer. The place and entire plan of business, however, continue the same as before.

The Prospect.

The renewed enthusiasm and increased determination to succeed, shown by the Democratic party since their defeats in October, is one of the most hopeful and promising indications of the campaign. It has not only proved an inspiriting lesson to the party, but the Radicals begin to doubt their safety, and have sounded the notes of alarm. Here is what the Cincinnati *Gazette*, the leading Radical organ of the Northwest, says of the recent and the approaching elections:

The Democratic party made extraordinary exertions to carry the October elections and secure Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Indiana as the strategic positions of the Presidential contest, and their defeat in this they admit to be a staggering blow; *but if the Republicans suppose the battle won and thereby relax their efforts, it will be a fatal mistake.*

While the elections that have taken place have shown that the victory is within our power, *they have also shown to the enemy the measure of our strength, and how much additional force is necessary to bring in to carry these States.*

It makes increased vigilance and effort necessary on the part of the Republicans in order to secure the Presidential election. We carried the State of Indiana by *little more than a thousand majority.*

Such is their confession on the eve of the great battle along the whole line. Their resources are exhausted, their party treasury bankrupt, the last reserve already called into action, and their whole strength brought out to secure the preliminary struggles. We know now their full force and have struck their weak point, and it requires but a gallant charge to route them and capture their position.

The returns from the three great States which have recently voted, grow more favorable with each day. Upon the Congressional tickets, which are better tests in a national point of view than for State officers, the majorities in Pennsylvania and Ohio are very meagre indeed, while in *Indiana there is a Democratic majority.* Local issues have more or less to do with the result of every election, but we believe that the Presidential contest will be decided upon principle, even in the face of the great reputation of General GRANT as a soldier.

There are many reasons for believing that Pennsylvania and Indiana will both go for SEYMOUR and BLAIR. The Jews of those States, many of whom voted the local Radical ticket, will go almost unanimously against GRANT and COLFAX—the former on account of his infamous order against them, and the latter for his bitter persecution of foreigners in his Know-Nothing campaigns. The large number of legally naturalized citizens deprived of their votes by the partisan decision of a Radical Judge, will now have access to the ballot-box, and the election of Democratic officers in the city of Philadelphia will prevent the frauds by which thousands of colonized citizens of New York, New Jersey and other States voted in that city.

It is also worth remembering that Pennsylvania gave a Democratic majority in October, 1840, but in November it gave a majority for HARRISON, and secured his election. Ohio elected a Whig Governor in October, 1848, but General Cass carried the State in November of the same year. In 1856 the Republicans elected their Governor in Illinois in October, but in November the electoral vote of that State was given to BUCHANAN. So we might multiply examples of this kind, where the changes have been double and triple that necessary to overcome the insignificant majorities by which these States were recently carried by the Radicals, and secure the triumphant election of SEYMOUR and BLAIR.

There is much reason for hope. Our own chosen leader, the christian gentleman, the exemplary citizen and the wise statesman, HORATIO SEYMOUR, has thrown himself into the breach and is leading his followers to victory. Let North Carolina contribute to that success. We have more interest at stake than have the people of any Nothern State. When we see them marshaling for the fight—rising above the petty obstacles of their trifling defeats—inspired by the magnificent battle which they gave—animated by the noble example and glorious labors of our chieftain, will we, can we, by indifference or timidity, refuse to aid these men and our patriotic party in their magnanimous efforts to protect us from tyranny and oppression? We will not, we cannot, believe it. Let us do our duty and all will be well.

For the Journal.

Robeson County.

LUMBERTON, N. C., Oct. 29, 1868.

Messrs. Editors:—Last Tuesday was a glorious day for Robeson—nearly all the inhabitants of the county assembled in this town to have a grand Mass Meeting, and a Mass Meeting it was. The people turned out by hundreds and began pouring into town early in the morning (while the cannons were belching forth in their thunderous tones victory to the Conservative cause) and continued arriving until the speaking began, all the clubs in the county being represented.

As soon as the train arrived, coming from below, and the band had been placed in position, the procession began moving to the speakers' stand, where they heard some of the best speeches of the campaign; the first being delivered by Mr. French Strange, of Fayetteville, who gave them some excellent advice, picturing to them the rottenness of the Radical party.

The next speaker being our candidate for Elector (one worthy of the position), Mr. Dobbin, of Cumberland, who may well be proud of her son, exposed the corruption of the scalawag and carpet-bag party. I will not attempt to portray to your readers an account of his speech, as it would be utterly impossible for me to do so, but I can say he impressed upon their minds that the Radical party was the most corrupt party that inhabits this globe.

Judge Meares was then introduced to the crowd, who kept them spell-bound by his forcible remarks for nearly an hour.

Then came Dr. Dwynelle, who was listened to very attentively, doing a great deal of good, every one being pleased with the contempt he seemed to possess and express for the league party. All the speeches were highly appreciated by all I heard of them. The crowd then dispersed, scattering themselves through the town, commenting on what they had heard.

After dark speeches were delivered by Abraham McKenzie, Levy and Baker, colored orators, who espoused the cause of Democracy with a vim. I am sorry the negroes could not hear them, as they were bound to Thomas, *alias* Broad Harris, the bureau agent, who held some kind of a farce in the court house at the time to prevent them from being present.

There was one thing in the procession that attracted my attention—it was a transparency bearing on its top the head of a dead cow, with long horns protruding, having for its motto *Icabod*. I suppose it had reference to the *Bureau*.

Robeson will speak for herself on the third day of November, giving a rousing majority for Seymour and Blair. And then we can shout FREEDOM.

The women who wear to excess the new fashionable head-gear are clearly chig-*non compos mentis.*

Some of the Southern journals say that there is a grand mortality among the negro children.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The October term of the Superior Court for this county, after a laborious session of two weeks, adjourned yesterday. The civil docket was taken up on the last day of the term and partly run over. A few cases were disposed of, but none tried.

The criminal docket was heavy and full. There were 108 cases instead of 111, as previously reported. The following exhibits the character of these cases:

Refusing to serve on Coroner's jury	5
Retailing	2
Larceny	48
Burglary	5
Assault and battery	36
Fornication and adultery	3
Affray	8
Malicious mischief	1
Total	108

Of these the following shows the number of conviction, acquittals, dismissals and continuances:

Convicted	47
Acquitted	13
Dismissed	1
Continued	47
Total	108

Of the 47 convictions here shown, it is somewhat remarkable that but 3 of them affected white men—the remainder were all negroes. Thus, it is clearly evident that the effect of Radical rule and reconstruction has not tended to improve the state of society or the morals of the negroes. Crime is confined almost exclusively to this class, and it cannot be charged that prejudice against the negro influenced these convictions, as the Judge, the Sheriff, Deputies, and Clerk are all Radicals, and there was not a jury in the box but what contained at least four or five negroes.

Appeal of the Disfranchised Irish of the South to their Irish Fellow-Citizens of the North.

Fellow-countrymen of the North!

To you who were born on the same soil; to you who, like ourselves, are natives of oppressed, down-trodden, and sorrow-stricken Ireland.

Fellow-Irishmen, to you we appeal in this our day of distress and trial, of oppression and misrule. Like you of the north, we were once citizens of the United States; we had a share in the election of the men who administered the Government, and of those who made the laws. We were recognized as an integral part of the body politic, and the most honored and respected of our fellow-countrymen were eleted to positions of trust, honor and distinction.

Now all this has changed.

We are no longer citizens.

We have been deprived of our right to vote, and in many places have been driven from the polls.

The Radical registers have refused to enter our names on the registration lists.

Thousands and tens of thousands of our fellow-countrymen in the southern States have thus been disfranchised, while every negro who presents himself is admitted to the rights of citizenship.

We are to-day regarded by the Radical party as the inferior of the negro, and we have no rights, political or otherwise, which they are bound to respect.

Hundreds, yes thousands of Irishmen have been deprived of the official positions to which they were elected or appointed in different cities throughout the South. We need only refer to the cases of Mobile and New Orleans, where Irishmen have been ejected from offices which were afterwards conferred on negroes.

Fellow Irishmen of the North, all this has been done by the Radical party, which now asks your support, on the ground that it is the friend of the adopted citizen!

Trust it not. Radicalism is proscription. If that party gets into power another four years, they will disfranchise you, Irishmen of the Northern States, as they have disfranchised us, Irishmen of the Southern States.

To you we are now earnestly, anxiously, eargerly looking for political redemption.

Save us, by your votes, from negro supremacy!

Save us, by your votes, from the rule of the bayonet!

Bear in mind that every Irishman who votes with the Radical party votes for our enemies.

We entreat you by all you hold most dear not to be misled by so called Irishmen in your midst—traitors who have sold out to our political enemies and yours, renegades who have accepted the ever-ready bribe for the advocacy of a policy that has made us aliens in the land of our adoption, and subjected us in this country to all the injustice and outrages inflicted upon us in the land of our birth, down-trodden and oppressed Ireland.

Restore to us, through your honest, manly, honorable, unbought suffrages, the rights of citizenship—those rights of which we have been deprived, that we might be degraded by the Radical party below the level of the negro!

Fellow Irishmen we appeal to you, by the wrongs and sufferings we now endure, by the love you bear to your wives and little ones, to save us from the blighting, withering curse of negro rule and negro domination.

Remember that every vote you give to the Radical candidates is a vote given to keep us in political bondage, and to subject our families to all the horrors of negro equality.

Remember that it was here in the South that opposition to Irishmen, because they were Irishmen, received its death blow from Henry A. Wise in Virginia, Alexander H. Stephens in Georgia, and Andrew Johnson in Tennessee.

As you would free us from political bondage and negro supremacy, vote against the party that has deprived us of our citizenship; vote against the party that has made us the political inferiors of the negro; vote against the party that is now making the South another oppressed and down trodden Ireland.

We are now looking to the success of the Democratic candidates,

HORATIO SEYMOUR
and
FRANK P. BLAIR,

to free us from political bondage and the curse of mongrel rule.

Your fellow countrymen, now on a visit to the great metropolitan city of New York,

JAMES G. MOORE,
JOHN COLLINS,
BERNARD MCCABE,
ANDREW MCGUIRE,
of New Orleans.
MICHAEL TREANON,
OWEN MULLINS,
HENRY O'TOOLE,
of Mobile.
THOMAS O'CONNOR,
EDWARD O'NEILL,
PATRICK FLYNN,
of Savannah,

and many others, in behalf of the

DISFRANCHISED IRISHMEN OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel, Oct. 22.

The Election in Indiana to be Contested.

The demand comes from every part of the State that the election held on the 13th instant for State officers should be contested. The belief is general among the opponents of the nominally successful candidates upon the Radical State ticket that their election was secured by frauds and irregularities far more than enough to overcome the majority which the official returns give them. Popular suffrage is only a farce if the will of the people can be set aside by chicanery and rascality. We do not believe a fair election has been held in this county since 1856. That year the opponents of the Democracy commenced debauching the ballot-box, and since then they have held their sway in this county by swindling at the polls in some shape. It is needless to detail their fraudulent practices; but it is beyond controversy that by fraud alone they have maintained their party ascendency. It is only a mockery to hold elections, to ask a verdict of the people upon questions of public policy, and the choice of candidates to administer the government, if the ballot-box is to be corrupted to defeat the popular will. No doubt but Indiana is democratic to-day, and a fair election and an honest countiug of the votes would have so demonstrated it at the recent election; but the people have again been cheated, to continue a corrupt and extravagant party in power.—In 1864 the Radical majority in this city was counted by thousands; but it was obtained by voting a regiment of Massachusetts soldiers—who had no right whatever to cast a ballot here—as many times as they pleased, and similar acts of villainy. And men are found, who claim to be honorable and upright, that will accept positions knowing they were obtained by the most unblushing rascality.

The inquiry arises, shall such a state of affairs continue? Shall no effort be made to purify the ballot-box and make it the honest arbiter of the popular will? Better that no elections be held than that the people should be thus demoralized and cheated. One way to stop election swindling is to expose the fraud and punish the men engaged in it. To aid in this work is the duty of every man who desires to perpetuate a free government; and there is no better time to commence the purification of the ballot-box than now. The reported returns even make the vote upon the State ticket at the late election very close, and we have every reason to believe that enough palpaple frauds can be disclosed to set aside the reported majority for Governor Baker, and every other candidate upon the State ticket. Light should be thrown upon the infamous agencies by which the elections have been controlled in Indiana. Already have we been furnished evidence to show up much of the swindling, but when the fact is known that a contest is to be made, and by responsible parties, the proof will come in abundance from every quarter to ventilate the rascalities by which the Radical leaders have overcome the voice of the people in the recent election.

The contest will be made, and it is due to public morals and the vindication of the right that it should be. And to this determination the voice of all good citizens, not blinded by party prejudice and passion, will respond amen.

NEW HANOVER MEDICAL SOCIETY.—At the recent monthly meeting of the County Medical Society held in this city, an essay on "Medical Ethics" was submitted by the committee appointed for that purpose and adopted by the meeting. This committee consisted of Drs. S. S. Satchwell, J. B. Purcell and W. J. H. Bellamy. The essay was prepared by Dr. Purcell, at the request of the committee. We hope to have an opportunity of publishing this paper in a few days.

The Committee on a Medical Fee Bill was continued until the next meeting.

An essay on "Pneumonia" was read by Dr. W. T. Ennett, and the subjec pretty fully discussed.

Dr. Chas. S. Kerr was appointed to deliver the next essay at the regular monthly meeting on the third Wednesday in November next.

LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

From Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Oct. 31—Noon.

The horse, John Stewart, trotted twenty miles on the Riverside park yesterday in fifty-nine minutes and twenty-three and three-quarter seconds.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

MADRID, Oct. 31—Noon.

The Dulce has accepted the Captain Generalship and shortly departs for Cuba.

The Budget shows a deficiency of fifty millions sterling.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31—P. M

Butler's motion to dismiss the suits against him in Baltimore as a breach of his Congressional privileges, was denied, and the trial will proceed.

The Treasury employes who have resigned, will be allowed a month's leave of absence, with pay. Others on the black list, persist in their efforts to remain, and will be summarily dismissed.

The debt statement will show but little change.

General Grant, by order of the President, issues an order calling attention to all persons engaged in the naval or military service, to the laws forbidding their interference in the election.

Governor Bullock, of Georgia, is here.

In the case of Tyler *vs.* Defendants to recover possession of property sold under confiscation, the Court confirmed the defendant's impressions during Tyler's life. The opinion was delivered by Judge Carlton. The case was heard by a full bench.

Revenue for the fiscal year up to date is fifty million dollars.

It is denied that Attorney General Evarts has given any opinion regarding doubled distilled whiskey.

Secretary Seward Delivers an Address at Auburn, N. Y.

AUBURN, Oct. 31—P. M.

Secretary Seward addressed a large meeting here to-night. He defended the policy of President Johnson and disapproved of the course of the Radical party. He would not take the sword or put it into the hands of another to undo what had been done, even if unnecessary or unwise. He thought that the distrust of the Democrats was felt by a large portion of the people, and ought to be respected. He says that he confides in the Republican party, which saved the Union and abolished slavery. He believes that the success of the Democratic party would delay the restoration of peace and harmony.

Sivers of Wisdom.

Early impressions are the most lasting. The fust kiss and the fust licking cum under this hed.

Things that are writ for bread are apt tew taste ov the emptings.

Reputashun iz a good deal like a bonfire, yu have gut tew keep pileing on the shavings, if you don't, the flame will soon subdew.

Good wit iz sumthing like good luck, the more soon and unexpected it iz, the better.

Them who make the most blow have the least fragranse; it iz jess so with the holler-hauk.

The world looks with cold respeck upon an ackt ov justiss, but heave up their hats at a display ov mercy. Yet the one is the strength ov virtue, while the other iz most often its greatest weakness.

The Triennial Episcopal Convention.

In this body, on Tuesday, Rev. Dr. Haight, from the committee on canons, reported (and the report was adopted,) that it is inexpedient to grant the prayer of certain memorialists, that any minister might, in the Book of Common Prayer, omit such words, or expressions, or passages as he might conscientiously believe to be not in accordance with Holy Scripture, for the reason that it would destroy uniformity in public worship, and also deprive congregations of their right to a uniform liturgy and in contravention of the constitution of the church.

The committee also reported against the proposition to curtail the period of probation for ministers of other denominations seeking ordination in the Episcopal Church. Dr. H. said the time, as now fixed, was six months. If the prayer of the petitioners were granted, then a minister might preach in one place to-day, and in the Episcopal Church one week afterwards. Adopted.

An animated debate followed on a report from the committee to whom was referred a canon proposed by Rev. Dr. Adams, in relation to certain hymns. The committee substituted therefor a resolution declaring that, until the collection of hymns be revised, it shall be lawful to sing any hymns from the books known as "Hymns, Ancient and Modern," and "Hymns for Church and Home," with the consent of the bishop of the diocese. The resolution as reported by the committee was adopted.

Appeal for the South.

Bishop Atkinson, of North Carolina, delivered a discourse Sunday morning at Trinity Church in aid of the destitute people of the south, and particularly the suffering ministry. He selected his text from Matthew xvi.: 26—"For what is a man profited if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" It was an indisputable fact that the clergy of the south since the late war have suffered the most extreme poverty and privation. Most of the wealthy men upon whom the Churches relied mainly have been impoverished, and those who had property remaining were obliged to leave the country or sacrifice all. The clergy had neither means to go away, if they were so disposed, or to support them at home. He related several principal cases of destitution he had witnessed, and closed with a fervent appeal in their behalf to the liberal churches of the north. A large contribution was taken up.

N. Y. *Express.*

Important Bankrupt Decision.

The United States District Judge in Elizabeth City, North Carolina, made an important decision the other day touching bankrupts. His decision in effect was that real estate could not be set aside for temporary support of a bankrupt, under the provision of the act relating to exemptions; but that money might be so appropriated, in cases where the "articles and necessaries" specially designated in the act did not amount to the specified sum of $500; and if necessary to take land for this purpose, it must be advertised and sold at public auction and turned into cash.

The Louisiana Sugar Crop.

The damage to the sugar crop in Louisiana, though quite serious in some sections, has not been so disastrous as first reported. The crop is now set down at 120,000 hogsheads, which is a vast increase over that of last year. A correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, writing from the parish of Plaquemine, one of the best sugar parishes of the State, says:—"From every locality wherein the sugar cane is cultivated on this coast, the yield both in quantity and quality, promises to be a fit ending to a glorious spring, summer and autumn. The atmospheric conditions of the last few days have checked vegetation and are hastening maturation. Last year grinding commenced here on the 2d of November; the probability is that some of our mills will, this season, be in full operation before the end of the month. The first lot of sugar of last year's growth, manufactured in this parish, reached your market on the 4th of November; in 1865, on the 10th of November; in 1864, on the 22d of November; and in 1863 on the 12th of November. Last year the winter was so unusually mild that the sugar cane bloomed in some of our more favorable localities, which had not occurred here since 1852."

Educational.

It is reported that in the south the schools and colleges for both sexes are at present more numerously attended than in any previous year. At the University of Virginia there are over 500 students.—At Washington college, over which Gen'l Lee presides, there are nearly 400, and at the Virginia Military Institute over 250. Emory and Henry, in Washington county, opened its fall session with nearly 300. Hampden Sidney has nearly 100. Randolph Macon, at the latest accounts, had about 74, and daily accessions are being made. Richmond college has largely over 100.

General McClellan.

We learn from the Newark Courier that the executors of Edwin A. Stevens's will have employed General McClellan at an annual salary of $10,000 a year to superintend the completion of the famous Stevens battery at Hoboken, and which, when afloat, is to be tendered as a free gift to the State of New Jersey. As no limit is specified for the completion, the General will have a splendid opportunity to develop that engineering skill of which he is the undoubted possessor.

The Whiskey Question Again.

The difference of opinion between the authorities of the Revenue Department and the distillers on the question whether redistillation is rectification if done within a certain distance from the still in which the whiskey is first produced, is waxing quite warm. The Revenue Department, it appears, is willing to concede that the whiskey after its first distillation may be returned to the still from which it came without making the manufacturer liable to be taxed as a rectifier, but to pass it into a second still on the same premises is a violation of the law. The distillers call this decision a distinction without a difference, and say that the reasoning is so very exact that it is impossible for any other than the most acute legal mind in the country to distinguish wherein the construction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue differs from that given by the whiskey men. This nice point is now before the Attorney General, and his opinion is looked for before the close of the present week.

Applications for Patents.

The Commissioner of Patents has ordered that hereafter applicants shall not be allowed to withdraw original applications for the purpose of amendment, but when it is desired to amend an application a copy of the original must be had of the office for such purpose. Parties filing papers in the office will save themselves and the office much trouble by retaining copies of their papers to use in case amendment or alteration should become necessary.

Forrest's Challenge to Kilpatrick.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 28.—Gen. Forrest, in a letter to E. H. Shackleford, New Haven, Conn., which appears in the city papers, denounces Gen. Judson Kilpatrick in unmeasured terms, and refers him to Gen. Basil Duke, of Louisville, who will receive any communication which Kilpatrick may deem proper. The letter refers to remarks made by Gen. Kilpatrick.

Protestant Episcopal General Convention.

PROCEEDINGS OF MONDAY MORNING.

The session was opened by the usual divine services, in which the Rev. Joshua Peterkin, D. D., of Virginia, assisted by the Rev. Isaac G. Hubbard, D. D., of New Hampshire, officiated. The benediction was pronounced by the Right Rev. Bishop Talbot, of Indiana.

The Rev. Dr. Beardsley presented a resolution repealing the last section of canon 10, title 1. Referred to the Committee on Canons.

Mr. C. B. Farnsworth, of Rhode Island, presented a resolution looking to the preservation of the parish records of persons confirmed and baptized. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

The Rev. William H. Clarke, of Georgia, offered a resolution to change the title of the House of Delegates by dropping the words "clerical and lay." Referred to the Committee on Canons.

Mr. William Welsh, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution directing the Committee on Canons to report on the propriety of forming a canon making it obligatory on all new dioceses to form their standing committees of an equal number of clergy and laymen. Adopted.

Several messages were received from the House of Bishops proposing certain amendments to the canons. Among them the following:

Resolved, That the memorial of the Oneida Indians, presented to this House by the Bishop of Wisconsin, together with a draft of a proposed letter to the Secretary of the Interior, be transmitted to the House of Clerical and Lay Delegates with a request for joint action in the premises."

Mr. Hamilton Fish deprecated the intervention of the action of the House of Delegates in matters purely political. He said that if this House took one side of the question, some other representative body would take the other, and that the voice of both, perhaps, would have less weight than the vote of some ward politician seated in the council of the nation.

The chairman recommended the action of the delegates as individual citizens rather than as councils.

The Rev. Mr. A. Stubbs, of New Jersey, held that it was the duty of the House to throw the weight of its action into the question on behalf of Christianity.

The Rev. Joshua Peterkin, of Virginia, quoted from the treaties of 1788 to show that the Oneida Indians were then friendly to the Colonies, and advocated measures for their protection and welfare.

Several additional messages were received from the House of Bishops. One stated that the House of Bishops did not concur in the resolution to amend article 4 of the Constitution of the Board of Missions. Another fixed Thursday next as the day for adjournment *sine die.*

A motion to commit the Oneida Indian message to a select joint committee of six delegates, after a division, was lost.

Mr. Hamilton Fish, of New York, offered a resolution that the House of Delegates respectfully declines to concur in the action of the House of Bishops on this proposition because it deems it inexpedient for it officially to interfere in matters of this character. This was carried.

The Committee on Prayer Book made a report on punctuation of the prayers and such other matters as had been referred to them.

Several unimportant resolutions were appended; all of which were adopted.

A resolution was offered directing the Committee on Prayer Book to report on the expediency of forming a prayer expressive of thankfulness for the recovery of a child from sickness. Adopted.

The Rev. J. G. Hubbard, of New Hampshire, offered a resolution that the Joint Committee on Prayer Book be instructed to inquire into the expediency of introducing into the standard prayer book of this Church the pointing of the Psalter for chanting as in the prayer book of the Church of England, and to report at the next Convention. Adopted.

There being no important business before the Convention—after some action on trivial matters of routine—the Board took a recess to give Committee on Canons time to hatch additional business for the Convention.

COL. COWAN.—The Raleigh *Sentinel* gives a glowing account of the grand Mass Meeting at Auburn, Wake county, on Tuesday. Col. Cowan is thus spoken of:

The first speaker was Col. R. H. Cowan, of Wilmington, who was introduced to the large audience by Mr. Johns, the efficient Marshal of the day. Col. Cowan's speech was about an hour and a half in length, and was listened to with riveted attention. It has rarely been our fortune to hear a more lucid and commanding effort, interspersed with slashing satire and humor and withering invective—and delivered, as it was, with all that eloquence of manner for which the orator is so pre-eminently distinguished, it produced the finest effect. In the name of the people of Auburn, we are requested to thank Col. Cowan for the great gratification he afforded them.

For the Journal.

Enthusiastic Meeting—The People Thoroughly Aroused.

A large and enthusiastic Seymour and Blair meeting, of the citizens of Duplin and adjoining counties, was held at Warsaw on Thursday, the 22d inst. Notwithstanding the rain the day before, Thursday being a clear day, there was a large turnout. At 11 o'clock a procession was formed at the Depot, and the Democratic colored band from Wilmington, with strains of sweet music, escorted them to a stand erected in a grove of pines.

On motion, G. W. Middleton, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and Isham Royal Secretary.

While this was going on, a convention was being held, in a separate place, to nominate candidates for the Legislature, to fill the vacancies caused by Col. W. A. Allen and Isaac B. Kelly, Esq., not being permitted to take their seats—on account of political disabilities—which resulted in the selection of Mr. Scott, of Onslow, for the Senate, and Capt. J. C. McMillan, of Duplin, for the House of Representatives.

The assemblage was addressed by Col. J. S. Kenan, Democratic nominee for Congress; Capt. J. J. Davis, Elector for the State at large; Maj. John Hughes, Elector for this District; Mr. Scott and Capt. McMillan. Abram McKenzie, Louis Levy John Stanford, colored speakers also addressed the meeting.

To attempt to give even an abstract of the speeches would make this communication quite lengthy. It is sufficient to say that they were well received, and that the speeches of Messrs. Kenan, Davis and Hughes are having a very good effect—that many are now determined to vote the Democratic ticket who were heretofore careless and indifferent.

When the speaking was over at the stand, all marched down to the Depot to witness the raising of a Seymour and Blair flag. The flag went up amid the sounds of music. As soon as it reached the top of the pole, L. A. Merriman, Esq., of Magnolia, proposed three cheers for the flag, which was heartily responded to by all present. A few appropriate remarks were then made by Capt. J. J. Davis, and the assemblage dispersed.

We never saw a more attentive assembly on any occasion, nor more order observed.

DEMOCRAT.

P. S.—At a meeting of the Warsaw Seymour and Blair Club, a vote of thanks was tendered to the speakers for the very able manner in which they discussed the questions at issue. Also to the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad for the magnanimity exhibited in a reduction of rates of fare to visitors of the meeting. D.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Case of Deputy Collector Moore—His Trial—Inside View of Radicalism—Political Matters—Renewed Energy and Zeal of the Democracy—Pennsylvania Certain for Seymour, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27, 1868.

DEAR JOURNAL:—The case of George H. Moore, the alleged defaulting Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the 3d District of North Carolina, came up again yesterday morning before U. S. Commissioner Brown. The Collector, Wooten, with his Deputy *pro tem.*, Tillinghast, and two other witnesses for the prosecution, Messrs. Jas. Johnson, of White Hall, Bladen county, and W. S. Peterson, of Sampson county, were present. The case had been continued for two weeks in consequence of the accused demanding a preliminary examination.

Messrs. Johnson and Peterson both identified the accused and produced receipts for moneys paid him, which do not appear on his returns for the months in which the payments were made.

Collector Wooten testified as to his own appointment by the President in April, 1866 and his appointment of Moore as Deputy in a month or so afterwards. He first agreed to pay him 1½ per cent., which was soon after increased to 2 per cent. on collections, and finally fixed his pay at $200 per month. He came here in June last to seek the appointment as Supervisor.—Prof. Hedrick (of the Patent Office) had caused the arrest to be made at his request.

Mr. Tillinghast testified that in July last he went to Sampson county to collect taxes from sundry persons, who appeared as delinquents upon the books of the office, and was met by them with the receipts of Moore for the amounts appearing as due. The people were excited and indignant at being a second time charged with these amounts. He produced several of Moore's receipts taken up in Columbus county, from persons who still appeared as delinquents on the books.

As it was deemed necessary to ascertain the aggregate of Mr. Moore's collections and payments the case was continued until this morning that the additions might be made. On reassembling to-day the collector was put through a searching cross-examination by the counsel for the accused, and a number of his letters to Moore were produced and read, some of them creating much amusement, especially one in which he expressed the hope that Rollins will be continued in office, and enthusiastically exclaims "Bully for Wall street—there's where the power lies."—These were offered to show that the accounts of the accused could not be settled without his aid. One of the letters read was a recommendation of Mr. Moore for appointment as Supervisor, signed by Wooten, *after* the date fixed as that of the discovery of the facts upon which his suspicions were based. The principal fact elicited by this examination was that the Collector had not appreciated the importance of this preliminary examination, and had not, therefore, fortified himself with the *data* necessary to establish the guilt of the accused.

Mr. Tillinghast was also further cross-examined, but nothing new was developed, except that this amiable gentleman was not moved by any personal dislike to testify against Mr. Moore. He took occasion to disclaim any such feeling, which was totally unnecessary, as his face and manner indicate too plainly to be mistaken, that he would'nt say aught to anybody's disparagement, if he could help it. He intimated something about some cotton at Riverside in Brunswick county that had been assessed and shipped, and the taxes *must* have been paid, but, as the amount was not traced to Moore's hands, this did not go in as evidence. The case will be continued to-morrow.

The line of defense, as developed in the examination, is that Mr. Moore paid over *in the aggregate*, all the moneys collected, or, failing in showing this, that a Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue is not responsible *to the government* for any delinquency, but to the Collector alone from whom he holds. In reference to this latter, there is an old law which makes Deputy Collectors amenable to the government, but a decision was recently made by the District Judge for the District of North Carolina, to the effect that that law was applicable to Deputy Collectors of Customs who hold their appointments from the government, and could not be applied to Deputy Collectors of Internal Revenue who are appointed by the Collectors; that the latter were in the same relation to each other as a Sheriff and his Deputies. If this be a correct interpretation of the law, Mr. Moore will doubtless be entitled to a discharge under it, and the only way the Collector can reach him will be by criminal proceedings in the State Courts.

It is to be hoped, however, that Mr. Moore will be able to show that he has acted honestly in his dealings with the Collector and the tax payers, and that he may return to you with his character untarnished.

The conservatives hereabouts and, indeed, all over the country, seem to have entirely recovered from the shock of the October elections, and have gone to work with renewed energy and zeal, notwithstanding the continued defection of one or two journals that are the right to have been bought up by the enemy, and which keep up a *quasi* connection with the party that they may the more effectually serve their new employers.

The Hon. G. W. Woodard, of Pennsylvania, a member of the present Congress and elected to the next, arrived in this city to-day. He reports the chances of a Conservative victory there next Tuesday as amounting almost to a certainty.

SI TOD.

General Blair in New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—An immense mass meeting was held this evening at Tammany Hall and Union Square. Fourteenth street from Third to Fifth avenue was illuminated with calcium lights. The grand stand, fronting Broadway, was draped with the American flag, and about it was inscribed: "We know no such word as fail."

Tammany Hall was filled to overflowing. It was splendidly decorated with flags, transparencies and significant mottoes.

The audience was largely composed of ladies, and on the platform were many of the most prominent members of the Democratic party in the State and city. The meeting was called to order by Hon. O. A. Hall, who nominated for chairman Hon. J. S. Thayer, who delivered an able address.

At the conclusion of Mr. Thayer's speech, Gen. Blair was introduced, his appearance being the signal for an outburst of the wildest enthusiasm.

He said he bore to the Democracy of the city of New York the greetings of their brother Democrats of the West, who would wring from their adversaries the victory in November. He favored generosity and kindness toward the South. He desired this for the good of the North as well as the South.

He then proceeded to discuss the reconstruction acts, with the view of showing their unconstitutionality. He said that the outcry against him was a contemptible electioneering pretence. If elected he would have neither the disposition nor the power to inaugurate a revolutionary policy.